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PREFACE.

WHEN the British Medical Association paid its first visit to Cambridge in 1864, Professor Humphry placed in the hands of its members a short account of the TOWN, UNIVERSITY, AND COLLEGES OF CAMBRIDGE which was re-printed, with additions, for their second visit in 1880, when Prof. Humphry was President. Being struck with the interesting and unusually large amount of antiquarian information contained in the "short account," I obtained Prof. Humphry's permission to re-issue it as a Guide.

Since 1880, several editions have been issued, and, to each of these, as a labour of love, Prof. Humphry has made many additions.

In the Preface to the earlier Editions the Author disclaimed any pretence to the literary, architectural, and historical knowledge requisite "to do justice to institutions and buildings that are so renowned, and interwoven so largely with the history of our people and the habits of former times; and," continued the Professor, "I have no excuse for having entered upon such a field except the desire to give additional interest to the visits of my professional brethren."

The hearty reception which has been given by the educated classes of the community to all editions of the Guide is the best proof of their appreciation of its merits, and I venture to express my own great indebtedness to Professor Sir G. M. Humphry for the many hours of labour which he has voluntarily given to the compilation of this work.

The first edition of the "short account" contained 43 pages—the present has grown to 240 pages.

THE PUBLISHER.

NOTE BY THE AUTHOR.

Much information is embodied which has been derived from that exhaustive, most valuable and instructive work—*The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge and of the Colleges of Cambridge and Eton*, by the late PROFESSOR WILLIS, with large additions by JOHN WILLIS CLARK, M.A., University Press, Cambridge, 1886. *The Annals of Cambridge*, by C. H. COOPER, F.S.A., 4 vols. 8vo., 1842-49, have also been largely used.

Corn Exchange—Always open.

Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy—Free.

The Botanical Museum and Herbarium—

The Mineralogical Museum—Apply to Mr. Lunn, Porter.

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Apply to Superintendent—Professor Kwing.

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S. John's College—Chapel, Free. Open to the Public from 12 to 1 and from 2 to 8. Services on Sunday 10 a.m. and 7.15 p.m.; Week days, 7 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Choral on Saturday, Sundays, Saints' Days and their Eves. Hall and Combination Room—Apply at Buttery.

Divinity School—Apply to Mr. Hammond, Custodian.

All Saints' Church Memorial Cross, S. John's Street—Stands upon the site of the Old Church.

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The Martyn Memorial Hall, Market Street.

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Church of S. Peter, Castle Street—Keys at Parish Clerk's—Mr. W. Hinson, 88, Castle St

Castle Mound—Permission to ascend must be obtained at the entrance gate.

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CAMBRIDGE, containing a population of about 40,000 inhabitants, is situated in a large plain, which towards the north-east—that is, in the direction of the river—is continued, with an alteration of level of about twenty-five feet, to the sea, the chief break being caused by the high ground of the Isle of Ely.*

* Supposed to be so called from *Helig* or *Eliy*, the British name of the willow which grows abundantly on the Isle. The monastery of Ely was founded by Etheldreda, Queen of Northumbria, 673. For an account of the Fen district with Ely and Crokland the reader may peruse with pleasure and advantage a little volume, the *Camp of Refuge*, by an unknown author, of which an illustrated edition has been published; also for information on this and many other points he may consult with no less pleasure and advantage the *Brief Historical and Descriptive Notes of Cambridge*, by J. W. Clark.

THE GOG-MAGOG HILLS.

In other directions the plain is skirted by low ranges of hills. Two offsets, or spurs, from these—the Gog-Magog hills on the south, and the Castle Hill on the north—approach the town. The Castle Hill, indeed, runs into the town, and is near the river. The Gog-Magogs are about three miles distant. The name has been supposed to be a corruption of *Hog-Magog* from *Hoogh-Macht* or high strength. They are, however, scripture names, Gog being a son of Joel (Chronicles v. 4) and Magog a son of Japheth (Genesis x. 2); both are mentioned in Ezekiel xxxviii.

THE MOUND.

Cambridge is a place of great antiquity; and the Mound upon the Castle Hill, on the north of the town, may be regarded as the foundation-stone of Cambridge. The base of the mound, composed of chalk, is natural; the upper part is artificial. It is by most authorities regarded as one of the ancient British tumuli, so often found on commanding posts which were subsequently fortified, like the great mound at Marlborough, and that at Silbury Hill, near Marlborough, which is the largest of the kind and is said to be altogether artificial. British as well as Roman coins have been found here.¹ Many vestiges of the Romans have also been found about the Mound and along the main roads leading from it. Enduring as Fuller says, "still in defiance of the teeth of time, as the most greedy glutton must leave those bones, not for manners, but necessity, which are too hard for him to devour," the Castle Mound gives one of the best views of the surrounding country, including the Isle and Cathedral of Ely. From the base of the Mound run out, towards the north and the east, two bastions with a curtain between them. These were erected for the cannon of Cromwell, at the time when Cambridge was taken possession of by the parliamentary army.

1. See paper by C. C. Babington, in the *Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, No. III.

The examination of the Mound and its surroundings, however, convinces Prof. Hughes that it was not a British or a Roman fortress. It may possibly have been a sepulchral mound. He believes it to be in the main post Roman, perhaps Danish, as the Danes were in the habit of raising mounds of this kind for defensive purposes, and the promontory on which it was raised was a favourable site for such a purpose. Most probably it was Norman.¹



CROMWELL.

The place was for some time held by the parliamentary forces who were very offensive to the members of the University, though the town favoured them and elected Cromwell (who it may be mentioned was a member of Sidney College), high steward. He was also a freeman of the town, and represented it in the short parliament of 1640, and also in the long parliament summoned in the same year. He then lived at Ely; and his election for Cambridge was probably due to the activity he had shown in the matter of draining the Fen district. His soldiers committed the usual depredations in churches and chapels, and are said to have used King's College Chapel as a drilling place; but happily the fine windows of the chapel were spared, and it does not appear that much injury was done either to the college or the chapel.

THE BRITISH PERIOD.

The high ground on the north of Cambridge slopes pleasantly to the river, facing the south and sheltered from the north, so furnishing an attractive site for dwellings; and it was formerly the seat of a British town, under the name of CAIR GRANT, or CAIR GRAUNTH. "Cair" or "Caer" signifies a city, and "Grant" or "Graunth" the name of the river. It has been suggested that Grantchester was the site of Cair-Graunth, and

1. Paper read at the Antiquarian Society, Jan. 23, 1893. *Reporter*, Jan. 31, 1893, p. 426.

was also the Roman position ; and it is not improbable that the Britons occupied that spot, as we know the Romans did. It is, however, improbable that Grantchester, which was not upon any of the chief Roman roads, was so large and important a station as Cambridge, which stood at the meeting point of four high roads. This Cair-Grant then, we may presume, was the residence of the primitive architects of the Mound ; and on the opposite or southern side of the river, a slightly raised ridge of gravel led through the marshy valley to the Gog-Magog slope.

The river was, therefore, approachable here in both directions, that is, from the north and from the south ; whereas, for several miles on the east and on the west, were marsh and morass. Here, accordingly, was a ford, and, subsequently, a bridge, as indicated by the successive names : "Camboritum" (*Cam* or *Kam* crooked or bent, and *Rhyd*, the Celtic for a "stream") that is at the "bend" of the "stream," the river making a bend here ; and the Saxon "Grantabrycge" or "Cantabrycge." *Granta* and *Canta* are both ancient names for the river, but the origin of them is obscure.

THE FORD¹ AND THE ROMAN POSITION.

The advantages of this commanding position and the ford attracted the Romans, who took possession of the place, and occupied the Mound and the sloping grounds between it and the ford or river. The boundary lines of their stations are in places still traceable. Thus, the raised part leading up to, and turning the corner by, Storey's almshouses is on the site of the Roman wall ; and the hollow adjoining it was the ditch. The southern wall probably went along Northampton Street, close by the wall of St. Giles' churchyard ; and the terrace in the grounds of Magdalene College, close to the wall now separating them from the Chesterton Road, is said to have been part of the Roman wall, the river then coming close up to it. The remains of a wooden causeway on the south of the river, under Bridge Street,

¹ Ford is supposed to be from *faran* or *fare*, "to go."

were found in making a sewer some years ago; and traces of a ford in the form of a firm pavement of pebbles were discovered in rebuilding the bridge in 1754. It was near the Mound that two of the great Roman highways crossed. One—since called the AKEMAN STREET¹—ran from Brancaster on the coast of Norfolk, near Lynn, through Ely to Cambridge, then through Barton to Cirencester and Bath. The other—VIA DEVANA—ran from Chester and Huntingdon, through Cambridge, over the Gog-Magog hills to Colchester. The Huntingdon Road, Bridge Street, and Sidney Street, are nearly on the latter road. Its course may be traced to the Gog-Magogs, and it still forms a straight broadway running for some miles beyond them and terminating at Horseheath in the South Eastern part of Cambridgeshire.²

On the Gog-Magogs, a little to the west of the road, is a large rudely circular camp called "Vandlbury," which is shown by the discovery of coins to have been occupied by the Romans. A cross-road went from the Via Devana at *Red Cross* (near the point at which the Hills Road divides), cutting the present Trumpington Road near Trumpington, and ran through the river, where there was a ford, to Grantchester. Here, in a grass field, just behind the school-house, may be distinctly seen the enclosure of a Roman fort, and the way from it down to the river may be traced. Roman coffins are said to be built into the walls of Grantchester church and churchyard. The cross-road just mentioned was probably continued on to join the Akeman Street at Barton.³

AFTER THE ROMANS.

Rough handling followed the departure of the Romans. The Danes, the great pillagers of the period, having found their way here, burnt the town of Cambridge in 870, and again in 1010, and established themselves at Denny

1. The Roman *strata* or gravel roads became the Saxon *streets*.

2. The word *shire* (Anglo-saxon *scyr*) means a "share" or "division."

3. Barton, "Corn enclosure," from *Bar* or *Bere*, Barley or Corn, and *Ton*, enclosure.

(Dane's Island),¹ situated about halfway between Cambridge and Ely. This was one of the tracts or islands which rose above the general level of the fen. On it, as on some other of these islands, a little monastery grew up and existed here in the 12th century; and the rich pasture lands around, and the well-made arches still visible in the existing farmhouse of Denny Abbey, tell of the habits, intelligence, and skill of the Normans. It was converted into an abbey by the Countess of Pembroke about 1340.

THE SAXON PERIOD.

In the time of the Saxons, Grantabrycge must, in spite of the above disasters, have been a place of some size and importance; for there was a royal mint here in the reign of Eadgar, A.D. 952—975, and of his successors, Eadweard the Martyr, Æthelred II., Canute, Harold, Hardicanute, Eadweard the Confessor, Harold II., and of William I. and II., the coins being distinguished by the word "GRANT."

The town must also have extended to a considerable distance on the south side of the river, if we may judge from the situation of ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH, the tower of which is one of the best specimens of Saxon architecture in the country. Or there may have been an outlying hamlet, of which St. Benedict was the church.

THE GILDS.

The town had its institutions at this (the Saxon) period. There were fraternities or "GILDS," the members of which were bound to assist one another and to avenge, by fine or otherwise, the injury, insult, or murder of any of their body; in this they corresponded to the "blood tie," the place of which it is not improbable that they took. The term "gild" or "geld," derived from "gildan" or "geldan," to pay, was applied to these fraternities because each member

1. This suggestion as to the name is made by Clay, in his *History of Waterbeach*, published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. The name may have been derived from St. Denis, though it is not certain that he was the patron saint.

made a payment towards the maintenance of the society. These, and the like combinations, among our Saxon ancestors and other northern nations, for mutual protection and assistance in various ways in those lawless times, were, to some extent, religious societies, being consecrated by the church, and cemented by oaths and services performed in their churches. They were also means of preserving life and resisting tyranny, as especially shewn on many occasions by the gilds and citizens of London. There were also funds for hiring priests to pray for the welfare and prosperity of the members whilst alive, and for their souls after their decease; and it is not improbable that St. Benedict's church was built by, or by the aid of one or more of these gilds, for we find in the reign of Edward III. "the Gild keeping their prayers in St. Benedict's church," and "the Gild of the Blessed Virgin (which appears to have been the oldest and most important in the town) observing their offices in St. Mary's church," and the two Gilds (Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin Mary) uniting to found the college of Corpus Christi.¹ The Gild of St. Peter was held in St. Peter's Church near the castle.

ANCIENT HOUSES.

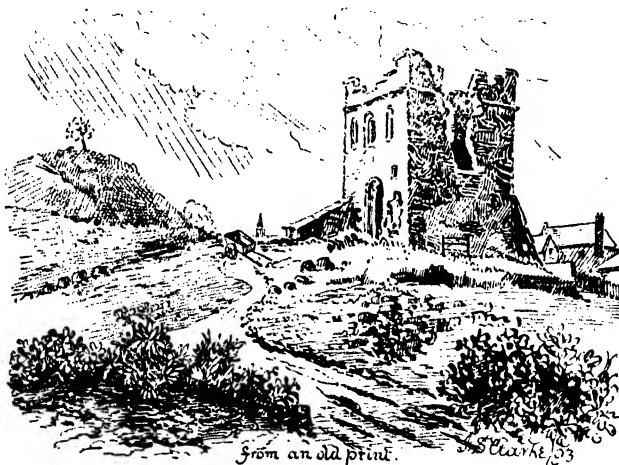
Cambridge was never very flourishing as a seat of much manufacture or commerce. This is indicated by the character of the old houses that remain, which are for the most part low and mean, the better ones having been chiefly inns. Such for instance were the houses opposite Magdalene College, and the "Falcon," which was an Inn in Queen Mary's time, and the "Wrestlers," in the Petty Cury. One of the best preserved of the ancient houses is "Foster's Bank," in Trinity Street, which was purchased by that family in 1795, having previously been the "Turk's Coffee House." There were several such coffee houses in the town, to which members of the University

1. The latter Gild is said to have had its hall opposite St. Mary's church, where the Senate House now stands. See account of these Gilds in Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge* 1., 146.

and others used to resort after the middle-day meal in Hall. GLOVES were at one time made in the town. We read that Queen Elizabeth, on her visit to the University, was presented with a pair of Cambridge gloves; and the proctors used to present a pair of gloves to each of the disputants for degrees in the school.

THE CASTLE.

The Normans, as we know, were great builders of castles, whereby they held the adjacent towns and districts in subjection. William the Conqueror erected a Castle on the "Mound," after his return from the reduction of York, in 1068, and conducted his military operations from it against the Saxon prelates and nobles, who, with Hereward and his army, long held their "camp of refuge" at Ely, against the Normans, and would have continued to do so, had not some discontented monks showed the passes across the fens and enabled the Normans to surprise the garrison during Hereward's absence.



Edward I. lodged at the Castle. The building has altogether disappeared, less under the influence of war or time, than under the rude hands of those who coveted its stone and timber for other purposes. We find that Edward III. used some of the materials in the erection of King's Hall, and Henry V. granted some of the stone and timber for the building of the Chapel of that Hall; Henry VI. made use of it in his building at King's College; and Queen Mary is said to have given some of the stone to Sir John Huddleston to build his house at Sawston, seven miles from Cambridge.

During the time when Cambridge was held for the parliament by the Earl of Manchester, in 1642, the tables were turned, and the materials collected for the building of Clare College were seized for the purpose of repairing and strengthening the Castle. A part of it—the gate-house—remained till 1842, when this last remnant was cleared away to make room for the county courts and gaol which now occupy the site; and all trace of the old building has disappeared. Cromwell threw outworks out on the North side, and garrisoned the town with a large force.

The Arms of the town (of which an illustration taken from the original charter is given at the commencement of this guide), were granted in the year 1575, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux King of Arms. The bridge formed part of the seal used by the town long before. Above are the fleur-de-lis with the roses, emblems of royal charters granted to the town. Beneath are three ships. The supporters are Hippocampi, Neptune's horses. These marine features carry us back to the time when the town was to a considerable extent surrounded by water, the access by water being much greater than it now is, and when the trade was chiefly carried on by means of boats. Goods were unloaded at places called "Hythes," from a Saxon word indicating a little port or landing place. One of these was at the back of Trinity College; and a lane led from it in front of King's Hall to the High Street (now Trinity Street), where the great gate of the College now is. Some places (as Clayhythe) indicate their origin by retaining the word as part of their names.

THE COMMON HALL, AND THE FIRST CHARTER.

"In those early times a great part of the king's revenues arose from the rents, customs, &c., of the royal demesnes, which were usually farmed by the sheriffs of the several counties, who were frequently guilty of great oppression and exaction. This caused the inhabitants of the larger towns to unite together in order to obtain grants of the towns from the Crown at a fixed rent or farm, and thus exempt themselves to a certain extent from the sherriff's power. Such was the origin of most of our municipal corporations which can boast of any great antiquity. It was about the beginning of the reign of Henry I. that that monarch granted to the Burgesses of Cambridge that they might hold their town at farm, paying to him the same sum as the sheriff of the county had been accustomed to render. Neither this grant nor any copy or enrollment of it is now known to be extant, but it is mentioned in ancient legal documents which appear entitled to credit."

The following is a translation of a Charter granted by the King, about 1118, in favour of Cambridge. It was renewed by, or rather, its renewal was purchased of, succeeding sovereigns. "Henry King of the English, to Hervey, bishop of Ely, and to all his Barons of Grantebrugeshire, greeting; I prohibit any boat to ply at any shore of Grantebrugeshire; unless at the shore of my borough of Grantebruge; neither shall carts be laden unless in the borough of Grantebruge; nor shall any one take toll elsewhere but there; and whosoever in that borough shall forfeit, let him there do right to me thereupon before my justices, when I command thereupon to plead. Witness, the Chancellor and Milo of Gloucester." (*Cooper's Annals.*)

PLOUGH MONDAY.

Among other ancient customs, that of drawing a plough through the streets on the Monday after Twelfth Day, or the termination of the Christmas holidays, when the labours of the plough in former days usually began, and which may have some relation to the *Compitalia*, a

festival celebrated by the Romans in their public roads in honour of their Lares, is still maintained at Cambridge. Rustics decked with gay ribands and garlands dance around the plough as it is drawn through the street, and the *last* of the procession carries a *wooden spoon* to collect money. It was suggested, with great probability, by the Rev. W. G. Humphry, that the practice of presenting a *WOODEN SPOON* in the Senate House to the last person in the mathematical tripos, at the time of taking degrees, which used to be at the end of January, arose from the proceedings of Plough Monday. The practice is still continued, and is a source of much merriment to the occupants of the galleries.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

There were various RELIGIOUS HOUSES in Cambridge, the number of them being probably related, either as a cause or effect, to the existence of the University in this place: and, as in the case of the Rhadegund Nunnery (now Jesus College), some of them were converted into colleges, others were dissolved.

Each of the four orders of Mendicant Friars had an establishment in Cambridge:



THE CARMELITES (White friars, from the white frock and hood they wore), first at Chesterton (1249), then at Newnham, afterwards between Queens' and King's Colleges.

THE AUGUSTINES (Austin friars), near the site of the new Museums (1290); with the entrance gateway where Mortlock's bank now is, and the refectory probably on the site of the wall separating his garden from the ground of the museums.

THE DOMINICANS (Black friars, from their black frock and hood), on the site of Emmanuel College (1275).

THE FRANCISCANS (grey friars, who wore simply their grey habit; the Capuchin branch of the Franciscans being distinguished by the beard and pointed hood) on the site of Sidney College (1224).

The White Canons are supposed to have had a house on the site occupied by Addenbrooke's Hospital.

The Friars of the Penitence of Jesus Christ (or friars of the Sack) settled in St. Mary's parish about 1258, but removed to the parish then called St. Peter's without Trumpington Gate. The order was suppressed in 1307, and their property was acquired by St. Peter's College. The site was probably that now occupied by the Fitzwilliam Museum, or by Grove Lodge.

BARNWELL ABBEY.

In the reign of Henry I. (1112), Pain Peverell, standard bearer in the Holy Land to Robert, Duke of Normandy, built the PRIORY HOUSE at BARNWELL, close to Cambridge, and removed to it the secular canons from their house in St. Giles, which had been instituted by Picot, the Norman Sheriff, in 1062. He increased their endowments, and made it an Augustine Priory.

THE PRIORY was surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1586, and granted by him to Sir Anthony Browne. It is now in private hands. It was a considerable monastery with the means of entertaining royalty, for Richard II. lodged in it, and held a Parliament here in 1388. Subsequently its stones, like those of the Castle, were used for other buildings, and the only remains of it are some ruinous walls; broken grounds, some of which show traces of fish ponds; and a small early English building, with plain exterior, but with groined stone roof resting upon separate shafts as well as the side walls. Since this was written the property has been sold, and it is becoming traversed by streets. The early English building, however, is preserved.

The name "Barnwell" is from a small well, which was doubtless an object of superstitious reverence among the Britons or Saxons, who, at certain periods, met and celebrated games there. It meant either children's well, or the well of champions in the games, for *Bearn* is the Saxon for a child, *Beorn* for a champion, prince or hero, and *Wyl* for a well. Till recently the water of this well continued to bubble up near two elm trees at

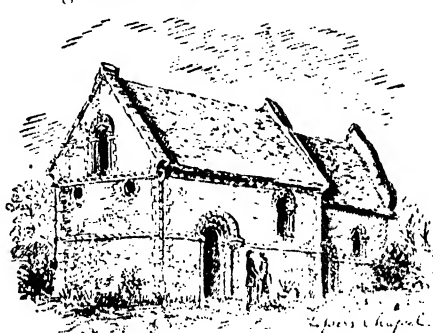
the back of the present Barnwell Abbey house; but a sewer, carried close by, diverted the stream and left the ground dry and bare.

CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW THE LESS.

There is an early English Church near the road, now used as a parish church and called the church of St. Andrew the Less, the relation of which to the Abbey is doubtful. (*See the account of the Church further on*).

LEPERS' CHAPEL.

In those times the disease called Leprosy was prevalent in this country, owing probably to the deficiency of vegetables and fresh meat and the confined and



filthy state of the dwellings; and there were LEPER HOUSES in various parts of the country. One of these was situated not far from Barnwell Abbey, and the CHAPEL remains on the further side of the Railway

bridge. It is a small Norman structure (about 1200), dedicated to S. Mary Magdalene. It has been made over to the University, and is preserved as a specimen of Norman Structure, but it is not used.

THE FAIRS.

The proceeds of tolls, &c., from fairs were formerly a source of considerable revenue, and were often the subject of royal grants to religious houses. Thus, in 1211 King John granted to the Lepers' Hospital a Fair, near by, on the vigil and feast of the Holy Cross, from which originated the celebrated

STOURBRIDGE FAIR.

Lysons, in his history of Cambridgeshire, says that this fair is supposed to be of still greater antiquity, and that it was to it that the Irish merchants brought cloth and other goods in the reign of King Athelstan. The name is derived from the Stour, a small stream on the eastern side. The fair was granted to the corporation of the Town by Queen Elizabeth; and from its central situation it became one of the most flourishing marts in the Kingdom—the largest in the eastern part. It was divided into streets for different kinds of merchandise, which were brought up the river from the whole of the eastern side of England; and the district, far and near, derived supplies of various goods chiefly through it. There were also taverns and eating houses and warehouses of all sorts. The amount of business done may be judged of by the statement that in the “duddery” where woollen stuffs were sold, £100,000 worth was sold in a week.¹

MIDSUMMER FAIR.



ST. AWDREY.

King John granted to the Priors and Canons of Barnwell a Fair, now called MIDSUMMER FAIR, which is said to have originated from the resort of children and young people thither yearly on Midsummer-eve, to amuse themselves with wrestling matches. It was held on the eve of St. Etheldreda, who was also called St. Awdrey. She is said to have died from a swelling her throat, which was considered to be a judgment on her for her youthful fondness of necklaces. Hence, at the fair, pilgrims used to purchase, as mementoes of their journey, chains of lace or silk, which were called St. Awdrey's chains, and which, being of flimsy structure and gay colour, gave rise to the word “tawdry,” the terminals of the first of the two words (St. Awdrey's)

1. In Cooper's *Annals* is printed an account of Stourbridge fair in 1723, written by De Foe, and one of the year 1749 by Carter.

being alone retained as in the case of Tibb's (Saint Ibb's)—Tibb's Row is near the Alexandra Hall. The word "tawdry" is a curious transformation from the word "Etheldreda" which means (*Ethel and thryth*) noble strength.

REACH FAIR.

On the 8th of January, A.D. 1200, King John granted to the Burgesses of Cambridge certain privileges, amongst which was a fair in Rogation Week with all the usual liberties. This fair is held at Reach, about 10 miles from Cambridge, on Rogation Monday yearly, and the Mayor and Corporation always attend in state to proclaim it.

GARLIC LANE FAIR.

We also find that King Stephen granted to the nuns of St. Rhadegund a fair, on the vigil and feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which fair continued to the present century. Probably this is the fair said to have been granted to the nuns in 1438, and held first, where the garden of Jesus College Lodge now is, and subsequently, near Garlick Fair Lane, now called Park Street. The Fair was in existence as late as 1808, and was called GARLICK LANE FAIR.

THE KING'S DITCH.

HENRY III. seems to have taken much interest in the town as well as in the University. He began to fortify the place against the depredations of the surrounding Barons and made a ditch on the south and east sides, called the King's Ditch, which ran from the river parallel with, but a little to the east of, Bridge street and Sidney street, along "Garlic Fair Lane," now, as above mentioned, called Park Street, across Sidney College Garden, through Wall's Lane, now called Hobson Street. It crossed Sidney Street near Christ's College, where was a gate called Barnwell Gate. During the alterations and excavations lately necessitated by the widening of the street and the building of the Post Office at the corner of Petty Cury, this ditch was clearly discernible. It ran on to the west

of St. Andrew's Church, across the ground on which the Post Office stands, along Tibb's Row, across the site now occupied by the New Museums, down Pembroke Street to Trumpington Street, where stood Trumpington (or Trumpeton) Gate. The ditch and the stream subsequently brought from Shelford ran on together from Trumpington Street to the river by way of Mill Lane. The ditch has long been covered over and in parts converted into a sewer.

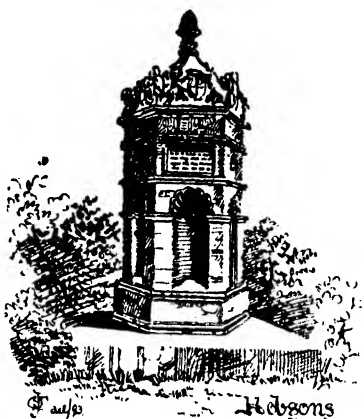
THE MARKET CROSS AND BULL RING.

The MARKET CROSS, of which mention occurs in 1467, formerly stood on the south-west corner of the Market Hill; and "here all proclamations were ordinarily made, as they still are on the spot where it stood." Here, in July 1553, the Duke of Northumberland proclaimed Lady Jane Grey as Queen; and here, a few days afterwards, in the vain hope to save his head, the same duke proclaimed Queen Mary. Near by, in 1557, the bodies of Bucer and Fagius, two German divines who had been sent to Cambridge by Edward VI. to lecture on Divinity and Hebrew, having been disinterred from their resting place in St. Mary's and St. Michael's Churches, were chained to the stake and burnt amid much ceremony and preaching. The Cross was removed in 1790.

Near the Cross was a spot known as the BULL RING, where, no doubt, bulls were formerly baited. In some towns, as Birmingham and Ludlow, a part is called the "Bull Ring." The iron ring to which the bull was tied, is still to be seen in the Market place at Brading in the Isle of Wight.

HOBSON'S CONDUIT.

This quaint Jacobean structure stands at the entrance to the town from the Trumpington road. Thomas Hobson probably contributed to its erection (which was at the joint charge of the town and



University), and bequeathed some land for its maintenance, and £10 for the purpose of making it higher. The land was part of the ground on which Downing College stands, and the sum paid by this College for it was invested in the purchase of an estate at Over. Upon one side of the Conduit is the following inscription:—This structure stood upon the Market Hill, and served as a Conduit from 1614 to 1856, in which year it was re-erected on this spot by public subscription." Upon another side is the following:—"Thomas Hobson, carrier between Cambridge and London, a great benefactor to this University and Town, died 1st January, 1630, in the 86th year of his age." After the restoration the Corporation ordered £7 to be expended in placing the Royal Arms on the Conduit.

The water of the watercourse at the end of which it stands was brought from the "nine wells" or springs at Great Shelford, at the expense of the University and of the town, in 1610, for the purpose of furnishing a good supply of water for public use. The stream runs underground for a short distance from this point, and then re-appears, flowing on either side of Trumpington Street, and forming a pleasant and peculiar feature in Cambridge. It is also conducted into St. Andrew's Street, and supplies the baths in Emmanuel and Christ's Gardens, and the fountain on the Market Hill.

THOMAS HOBSON

Was the first person in the kingdom who carried on the business of letting horses for hire, and had a good

business in this way among the undergraduates. "He kept a large stable of horses, good cattle, always ready



and fit for travelling, with boots, bridle, and whip to furnish the gentlemen at once without going from college to college to borrow." When a man came for a horse he was led into the stable, where there were many horses, he was obliged to take the horse which stood next the stable-door; so that every customer was alike well served according to his chance, and every horse

ridden with the same justice. Hence the well-known proverb which has made his name so famous, "It is Hobson's choice," viz., that or none. He used to tell the scholars that "they would come time enough to London, if they did not ride too fast."

He was born in 1544, apparently at Buntingford in Hertfordshire, but lived in Cambridge, and dying on January, 1630-31, was buried in the chancel of St. Benedict's Church; but there is no monument or inscription to him. Four localities are assigned as his residence: (1) the north-west end of Mill Lane, where, till 1780, there was a public-house called the "Old Hobson;" (2) the "White Swan," in S. Botolph's, (?) (pulled down about 1760 for the improvement of St. Catharine Hall) which was called "Hobson's House;" (3) south-west corner of Peas Hill; (4) the property in Hobson Street, recently built upon by Christ's College, in which a large carrying business was conducted by Messrs. Swann. Hobson may have had stables in two or more of these localities.

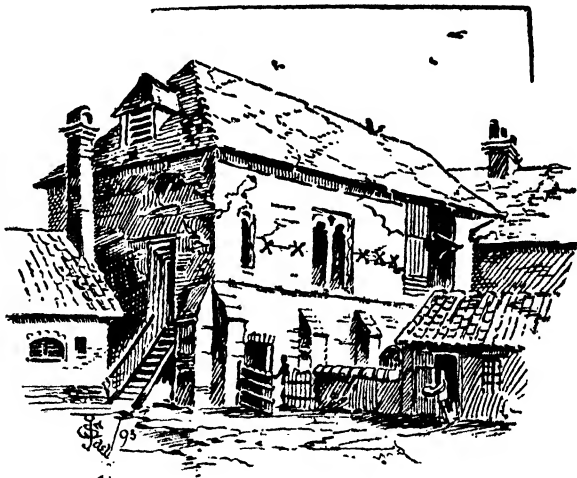
His death was supposed to have been caused by the discontinuance of his journeys to London in consequence of the plague in Cambridge, and was commemorated by Milton in the following lines:—

"Here lies one, who did most truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;

For he [Death] had, any time his ten years full,
Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and the *Bull*;
And surely Death could never have prevailed,
Had not his weekly course of carriage failed."

PYTHAGORAS' SCHOOL.

The value of stone in this neighbourhood, and the consequent sparing use of it, are illustrated by the name "Stone House" being applied to certain of the houses. This was the case with the old building on the west of the river, near St. John's College, commonly called PYTHAGORAS' SCHOOL, which is named in ancient records "The Stone House." It was a Norman manor-house on the Merton estate, and, till lately, was a good specimen of its kind, consisting of a ground floor, vaulted for



cattle (like the present farm houses on many parts of the continent), and a first floor, with one large hall for meals and for servants. There were also two private chambers for the head of the house and his family. The building has been much spoiled by modern alterations; but two windows of transition Norman work

(12th century) remain. This house, with the surrounding Merton estate, was conveyed to Merton College, Oxford, by the founder of that College, and still belongs to that society.

It is reputed to have been the dwelling place of Merton, founder of the college of that name in Oxford. "Whence it had the name 'School of Pythagoras' is uncertain; whether a society of gentlemen might have met here or lived here in a Pythagorean manner, not unlike a college life; or whether the mathematics, morals, or other philosophy of Pythagoras might not have been held or taught here in opposition to the general philosophy of those times, is rather to be taken as probable conjecture, than to be admitted as certain." The Bishop of Nelson, in his *Life of Walter de Merton*, p. 34, says that probably in the year 1269, he purchased the Norman Mansion, together with the estate, of the Dunninges who had held it from the Conquest. Walter de Merton was Bishop of Rochester, and Chancellor, in the troublous times of Henry III.; but there does not appear to be any good evidence of his having lived in Cambridge, or that the building was ever used as a school.

The house, together with other adjacent property, was diverted to King's College by Henry VI., but was regranted to Merton College by Edward IV. Fuller thinks there can be little doubt that a foundation was made by Merton for Scholars in Cambridge as well as in Oxford, and that it was called in old documents *Domus Scholarium de Merton*.





CHIEF TOWN BUILDINGS, &c.

HEALTHINESS.	S. PETER'S CHURCH.	S. MARY THE LESS.
WATER SUPPLY.	ALL SAINT'S CHURCH.	S. MICHAEL'S.
BUILDING	S. BENEDICT'S.	S. ANDREW THE LESS.
MATERIALS.	S. CLEMENT'S.	OTHER CHURCHES.
THE GILDHALL.	S. BOTOLPH'S.	THE PERSE GRAMMAR
THE FREE LIBRARY.	S. EDWARD'S.	SCHOOL.
THE CORN EXCHANGE	THE ROUND CHURCH	PARKER'S PIECE.
THE CATTLE MARKET	HOLY TRINITY.	THE ROMAN
ADDENBROOKE'S	S. MARY THE GREAT.	CATHOLIC CHURCH.
HOSPITAL.		

IN the town are two main thoroughfares running nearly north and south, converging at the Round Church and continued as Bridge Street to the Castle Hill. One of these, commencing near the Railway Station, consists of Hills Road, Regent Street, Sidney Street and Bridge Street. In the course of it are Downing, Emmanuel, Christ's and Sidney Colleges, and the Post Office. The other consists of Trumpington Street, King's Parade, Trinity Street and St. John's Street. In its course, besides the Colleges just named, are Peterhouse, Pembroke and Caius, also the University Library, the Senate House and Great St. Mary's Church. The Market Place is the central point. There are not many good houses. The old houses are chiefly in Bridge Street, in which also is Magdalene College.

HEALTHINESS.

THOUGH not much above the level of the sea, and, therefore, deficient in the bracing influences which belong to the atmosphere of elevated parts, the town of Cambridge has not the disadvantage of being in a deep hollow or basin, but is on a nearly flat surface or plain, which, towards the north, slopes gradually to the sea. The population, between 35,000 and 40,000, is spread over a large area, there being very few narrow or close

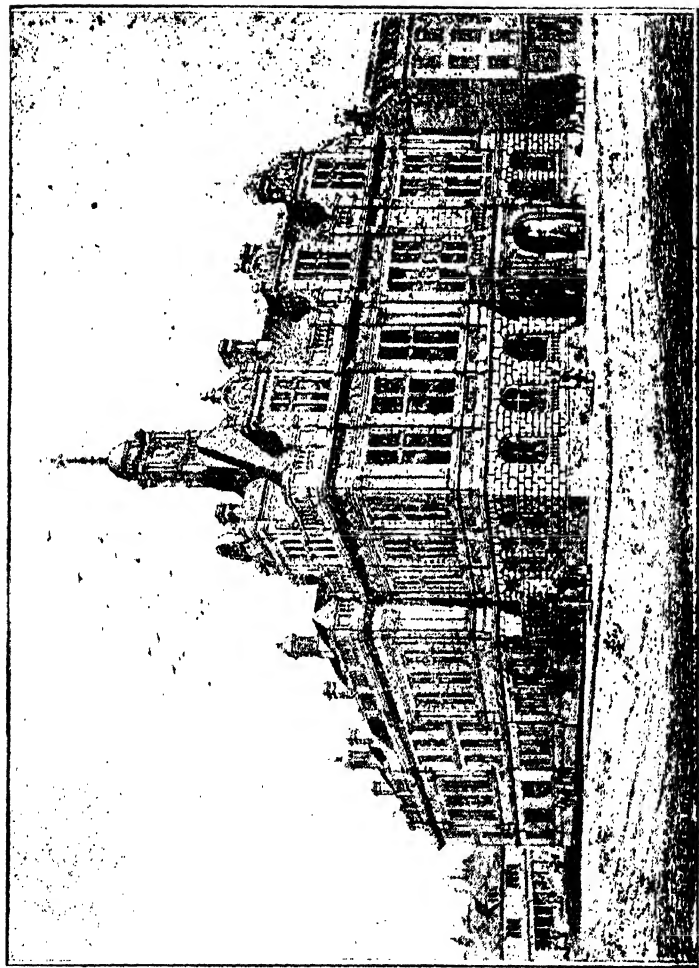
parts in it. The atmosphere is rather moister, and, perhaps, more foggy, than at some other parts of the country, yet the rainfall is comparatively small (about 20 to 24 inches in the year); and the subsoil, for the most part of gravel, permits the water quickly to drain away, so that the surface is dry and the place is very healthy, as shewn by the Registrar General's returns. It has enjoyed a remarkable exemption from serious epidemics for many years. Neither cholera or diphtheria have ever been prevalent here; fever is not common; and the visitations of scarlet fever, measles, &c., are less severe than in most other places. Diseases are not, for the most part, of an acute type; and ague has been almost exterminated by the drainage of the surrounding districts.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

A considerable area of the valley of the Cam is covered with river-gravel, resting on impervious gault. The surface water arrested by the gault furnishes springs, and supplies many wells. Owing, however, to the percolation of sewage, it is not fit for drinking, and the town is supplied through the waterworks at Cherry-hinton. This water, coming from the chalk, is rather hard, but quite wholesome. Beneath the gault is a stratum of Neocomian sands, into which the water percolates from its outcrop in Bedfordshire and West Cambridgeshire, and it furnishes a pure supply in places where artesian wells are bored through the gault. This source will furnish an inexhaustible supply in the event of its being required for the town.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

The gault about Cambridge furnishes a good pale yellow brick, which is the chief building material. A red brick is obtained partly from Suffolk. The stone employed in the more important buildings, and obtained from a distance, has been generally good, and does not show much effect of weather. The Fitzwilliam Museum, the Senate House, the front of the University Library, and the Fellows' Buildings of King's, are of Portland oolite;



CAMBRIDGE NEW TOWN HALL.

the University Press and the Observatory, of Bath oolite; King's College Chapel, of limestone chiefly from the Weldon quarries; Clare College, the new parts of King's, and the new courts of Trinity and St. John's, from the Ketton quarries; the Master's Hostel of Trinity and the new front of Caius, and much of the latest work in Cambridge from Ancaster quarries. The earlier buildings were chiefly from the Barnack quarries.

THE GILDHALL

Is said to stand upon the site of a Jewish Synagogue; but it is rather improbable that the synagogue should have stood so far away from the Jewry which was near the site of the Round Church.

"The foundation of a new Tolbooth in the parish of St. Mary the Great was laid in 1386, the structure being completed in the following year. It appears from entries in the Corporation books that the Gildhall-portion of the Tolbooth consisted of the hall, parlour, (wherein the Mayor and Aldermen—Major, or Elder, and Eldermen—held their meetings,) the pantry, (wherein the twenty-four or common Councilmen assembled,) and the kitchen."—*Cooper's Mems.*) The other part of the Tolbooth consisted of the Gaol (called a cave) etc. In 1728 the Gildhall-portion was pulled down, and the re-building from designs by James Essex, in his usual dull style, was completed in 1784. The cost of this alteration was £2,500, part of which was raised by the admission of a number of honorary freemen, each of whom paid a fine of thirty guineas. In 1790 the Gaol was removed to Parker's Piece. It has since been pulled down, the town prisoners being now accommodated in the County Gaol. In 1860-62 £12,000 were expended in making considerable improvements in the Gildhall under the architectural supervision of Peck and Stephens. The chief of these was the building of a large Assembly-room, measuring 120 feet by 52. There are also a small Assembly-room and a Council-chamber (in which is a portrait of Old Hobson (see p. 18), the carrier), an Aldermen's parlour, a Police Court, and a

School of Art. The ground-floor in front is occupied by the Town Clerk's and other offices.

A fine organ built by Messrs. Hills and Son, with a case designed by Mr. Hills, Jun., was placed by subscription, in 1881, in the large Assembly-room. The room was re-decorated by Mr. F. R. Leach, in the Italian style, in 1883, the chief colours being green and blue relieved with red. The ornament has been obtained by the use of silver and gold first laid on and shaded with colour. In the cove of the ceiling are wreaths bearing the names of eminent persons who have been connected with the Town and University.

Extensive alterations and additions to the Gildhall were commenced in 1893, and are not yet completed. The accompanying illustration will convey some idea of the new Municipal buildings which are being erected under the superintendence of Mr. W. M. Fawcett.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

forms a part of the Gildhall and has its entrance in Wheeler Street. It comprises Reference and Lending Departments, and a public Reading Room. Cambridge



adopted the Public Libraries Act in 1853, and a Library was first opened to the public in 1855. The Library then comprised about 1,200 vols., all of which were either presented, or purchased out of a public subscription amounting to £360. The building first occupied was the Friends' Meeting House, in Jesus lane. When first opened the Institution was not at all popular; but the admission of newspapers and periodicals in 1858, and the establishment of a

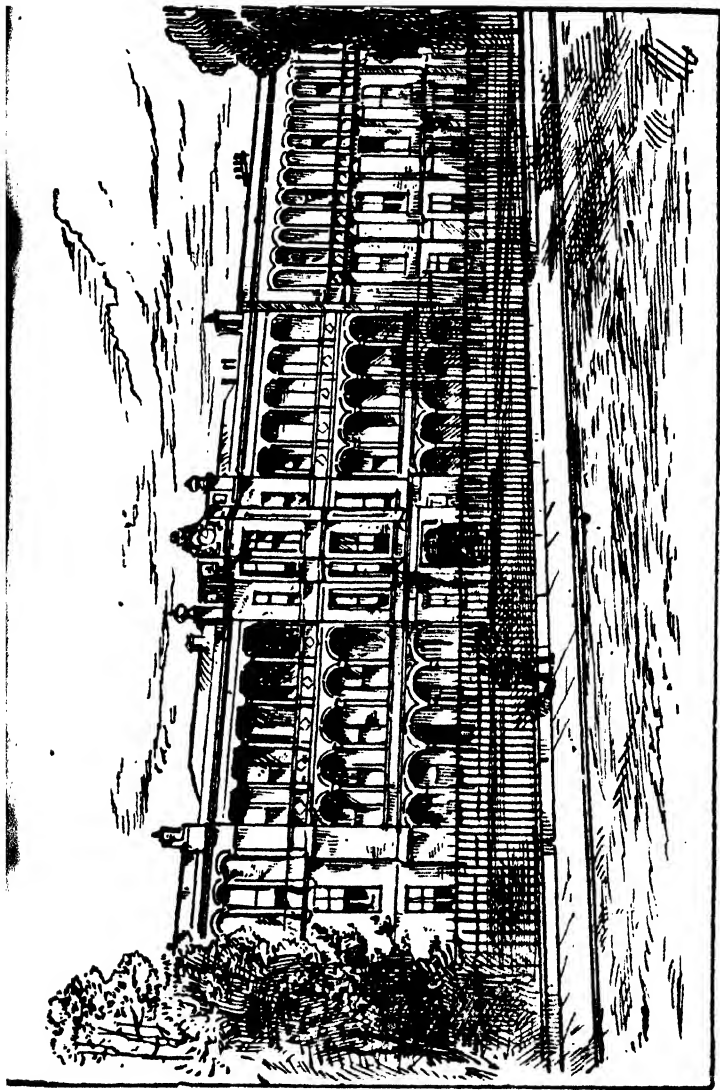
Lending Library, infused new life; and such rapid progress was made that in 1862 the Library was removed into its present rooms. In 1875 the Barnwell

Branch was opened; and in 1884 the present handsome and commodious central Reading Room was occupied, having been built after designs by Mr. Macdonald. There are now 35,000 volumes in the Library, besides 5,000 in the Barnwell Branch. The Reference Library comprises a large collection of local literature, a Shakespeare Memorial Library (presented by Mr. H. T. Hall), and a Dramatic Library presented by the same gentleman. The Institution has had many donors, nearly two-thirds of the books having been presented. Mr. H. T. Hall has given over 4,000 volumes, the late Prince Consort gave books to the value of £50, the late James Reynolds (a retired coachman) 2,500 volumes and a sum of £200, less legacy duty. Other valuable contributions have been received from the Duke of Devonshire, the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and the late Charles Finch Foster, Esq.

The Free Library is one of the most popular Institutions in the town; its resources are open to all visitors, the Reading Room is largely used by all classes of the community and the number of volumes issued exceeds 100,000 annually. It is thus evident that the thirst for knowledge in the town is by no means slaked by the gushing streams of University lore, and that the town library is far from being put out of countenance by its richer and more ancient University neighbour. The success of this institution is not a little due to the energy, ability and good management of the Librarian, Mr. J. Pink. There are plaster-casts of some of the great ones of olden time and a marble bust of Charles Henry Cooper, the learned and industrious historian and Town Clerk of Cambridge, from whose *Annals* and *Memorials* we have borrowed largely, and who did much to originate and carry out recent improvements in the town.

THE CORN-EXCHANGE

Is a spacious building, measuring 163 feet by 54 feet, and has a glass roof supported by a single span of iron girders. Mr. R. R. Rowe was the architect, and the



ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL.

foundation stone was laid by the then Mayor (Mr. Ald. Death), on May 26th, 1874. It was formally opened in 1875. There are 130 Merchants' stands. The Exchange at market-time is quite filled with buyers and sellers, this building, and other facilities, having rendered Cambridge one of the best corn-markets in the east of England.

• THE CATTLE MARKET

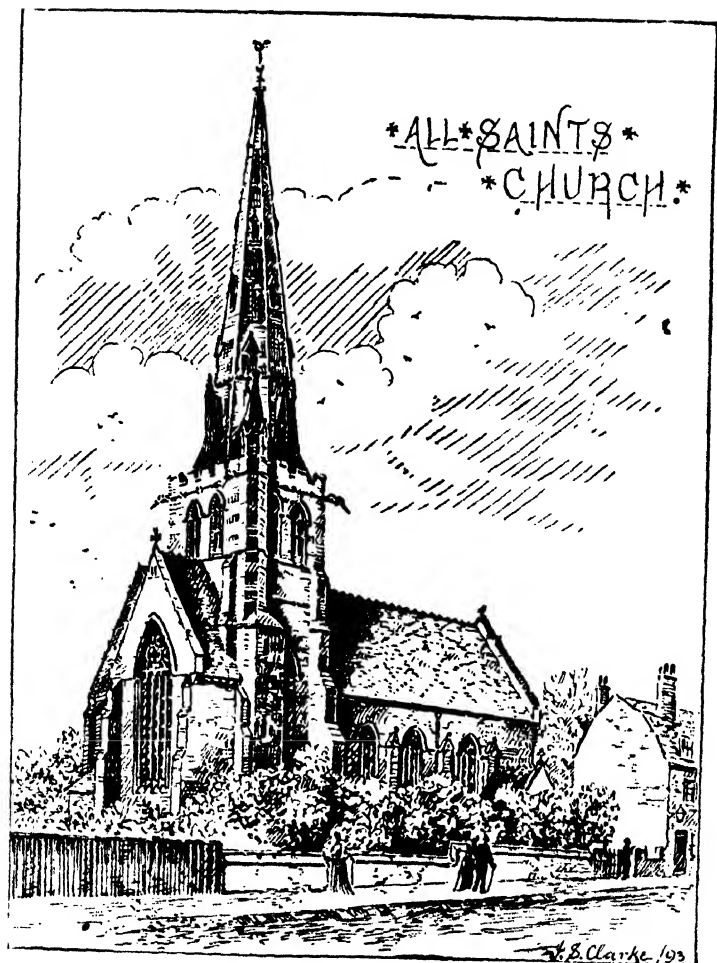
Was provided by the Corporation at a cost of about £15,000, and was opened September 28th, 1884. It is situated on the Cherry Hinton Road, near the Great Eastern Railway Station, and is entered on the south of the Railway Bridge. The Market was designed by Mr. Frank Waters, Architect, upon the most approved system. The Corporation acquired about 11 acres of land for the purpose of the Market, but only $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres are at present built upon.

ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL,

Founded by the will of Dr. John Addenbrooke, of St. Catharine's Hall in 1719, was insufficient for its purpose, and ill-constructed. It was accordingly in great measure pulled down and re-erected a few years ago, Sir Digby Wyatt being the architect. The wards are spacious, well ventilated, with agreeable prospect, and will bear comparison with any in the kingdom. It is a "general" Hospital, and accommodates a hundred and thirty patients. The medical cases are on the first floor, and the surgical patients, with the operating-room are in the upper storey. On the ground floor are an accident-ward and out-patient and dispensing departments. There are separate wards for children, for contagious diseases, and for fever cases. Much attention is paid to the clinical instruction of pupils and the training of nurses.

THE HENRY MARTYN MEMORIAL HALL,

In Market Street, near Trinity Church, was built in memorial of Henry Martyn, the Missionary. It is used for meetings more particularly those for religious purposes.





S. PETER'S CHURCH,



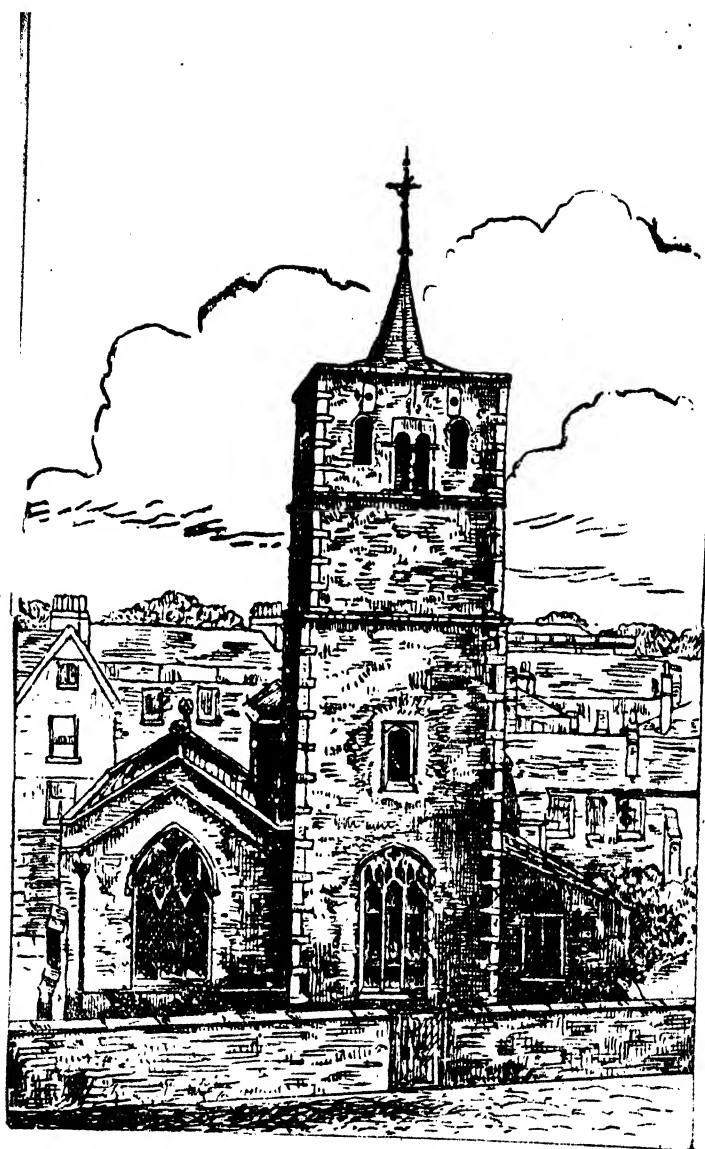
S. Peter's Church.

on the Castle Hill, is frequently spoken of in old deeds as "S. Peter's beyond the Bridge" and "S. Peter's on the Hill." It is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman Temple, to have Roman bricks in its walls, and the traces of a Roman Altar. It also has a semi-circular Arch, probably early Norman. The Parish of S. Peter is joined to that of S. Giles. The Church of S. Giles stands upon the other side of the road and was founded A. D. 1092. The

present structure replaced the old building in 1877.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH

Stands opposite the entrance to Jesus College, and was opened in the autumn of 1864, having been designed by G. F. Bodley. It contains chancel, nave, and south aisle, and a tower with handsome spire 198 feet high, and three bells. The interior of the church was painted by Mr. F. R. Leach, in rich diaper work, with suitable inscriptions in 15th century style. The east window is a memorial to Lady Affleck, wife of Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College. The windows on the south side of the church are filled with stained glass (by F. R. Leach), in which sentences from various collects are introduced. Over the font is a picture given by the former Vicar, Canon Luckcock, representing Christ in the act of blessing little children. In the Vestry of the church is the Bible with its chain, which was used in the old church at the time when the Scriptures were chained to a desk. The old church of All Saints' stood where the Memorial Cross now stands, opposite St. John's and Trinity Colleges; it was pulled down in the spring 1865, and furnished part of the materials for re-building All Saints, Wendy.



ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH.

THE MEMORIAL CROSS,

marking the site of the former All Saints' Church in S. John's Street, was designed by Basil Champneys, architect of the Divinity Schools close by. Upon panels on the sides of the shaft are carved the names of Henry Kirke White and others, who were buried in the church and surrounding churchyard. The original design shewed four statues to represent S. Aidan, the Founder of the British Church; St. Augustine, the Founder of the Saxon Church; S. Theodore, as the representative of Greek learning; and the Venerable Bede, as the Representative of Latin learning; but these have not yet been inserted in the niches provided for them.

ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH

Is the most ancient and one of the most interesting of the many interesting buildings in Cambridge. The tower is one of the best specimens of Saxon architecture in the country, and is thus described by Mr. David Stuart:—

“The walls are about three feet thick, constructed throughout of rough stonework, and strengthened at the quoines externally by thin blocks of hewn stone, laid flat and set up on their ends in regular alternate courses—an arrangement to which the name of ‘long and short work’ has been given. It consists of three stories, the lowest of which takes up about one half of the whole building, and is finished by a plain projecting string-course. The second story is somewhat smaller than the lower one, on which it stands, and is separated from the third by another rude string course. This third storey has not been much meddled with. In the middle of each of the four sides there is a window, divided by a central baluster¹ ornamented with a band of rudely carved rings, standing in the middle of the thickness of the wall, and supporting a large stone, or flat abacus, which extends completely through the wall, and from which sprang two semi-circular window-heads cut out of a single stone. At the two sides are small windows; these do not range with the middle one: their

¹ These windows are common in Saxon towers. In the very interesting and apparently older cruceiform Church at Worth, in Sussex, they are also in the nave.

sills do not come down to the string course; their heads are higher, and, above each, with a single exception, there is a small block of stone, the length of which is about twice its width, pierced through with a round hole."

Like other early towers it has no staircase, but floors have been added inside.

A visit should be paid to the interior to see the remarkable Saxon arch between the tower and the nave as well as the Saxon window above it. The arch is plain, massive and semi-circular, with quaint, rudely carved animals in the place of capitals, and shows the "long and short work" in its piers. The pillars of the nave are of the 13th century; but at the north-east corner of the nave, in the outer wall, remains of the "long and short work" of the Saxon building may still be seen, showing that the original Saxon church ran the same extent eastward as the present nave. It probably had no aisles: these were added in the 13th century. The present aisles, the clerestory of the nave and the chancel, with the exception of the south wall of the chancel which was retained as presenting various pieces of old work, have recently been rebuilt. Traces of the rood-staircase are seen in the sides of the chancel arch, and parts also of the springs of a low arch (chancel-arch?) which must formerly have existed here.

This interesting Church once belonged to the Monastery of St. Albans. The advowson was conveyed to the united Gilds of Corpus Christi and St. Mary in 1353. The Church was used by the brethren in their religious services and was by them made over to their college. The bells of the Church were formerly employed to call the members of the University together on great occasions, an agreement to that effect with Alan, the rector of the parish, having been made, owing to the intervention of Hugh de Balsham, in 1273. Hence it would seem that, on certain occasions, the bells of this Church were used instead of, or in addition to, those of Great St. Mary's. They were so used, also, during the building of the tower of S. Mary's in and about 1600.

The vestry on the south side of the chancel was built as a Chapel for the students of Corpus Christi College, and the parish still pays a small rent to the College for the use of it. It communicated with the chancel by a pointed doorway, the trace of which is seen in the south wall of the chancel. The room over it was also built by the College as a Chapel or Lecture-room, and is connected with the adjacent rooms of the College by a gallery, beneath which is an archway. This way gave the parishioners access to the churchyard and to a south porch, which was then the chief entrance to the church, the arrangement and the connection with the College being similar to those in the case of St. Mary the Less and Peterhouse. The gallery and archway are seen from Freeschool Lane.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH,

In Bridge Street, was an early English building, and the indications of this remain in the south-west doorway and in some of the pillars of the nave. One



William Boleyn was Churchwarden of this Church in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was described as a "haberdashier of hats." Possibly he belonged to a collateral branch of the family of Anne Boleyn, but any close connection has never been proved. In the floor at the east end of the south aisle, under boards placed over to preserve it, is said to be a monumental slab with an inscription in Lombardic characters. There is also a small cross, with the date 1427, to the memory of Alan Hobard, a Burgess of this town. The level of the present floor is two feet higher

than it was formerly. In the north aisle there are traces of an ancient Chapel, supposed to have belonged to the Priory of St. Rhadegund. The patronage passed from that religious body to Jesus College. The tower was built 1821 by direction, and to the memory, of the Rev.

William Cole, the noted antiquary, who died at Milton, in December, 1787; and over the west door is the inscription, "Deum cole."

ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH,

In Trumpington Street, next to Corpus Christi College, was built in the decorated style, as shown by the pillars of the nave and the tower, and especially by the entrance doorway of the latter. The



aisles are in the perpendicular style. The chancel has recently been rebuilt after the decorated style. There is a side Chapel, probably a mortuary chapel, connected with the south aisle. The blocked entrance doorway to this is seen towards the west, and traces of an altar were found towards the east wall. In the chapel is a painted half-length effigy (remining of the monument of Shakes-

peare in Stratford-upon-Avon), of Dr. Thomas Playfere, Regius Professor of Divinity, who died in 1609; it was formerly in the chancel. There was, as usual, a Chapel at the east end of the south aisle of the nave, and the outline of the piscina may be here discerned in the wall. The scholars of Corpus College at first used this Church and St. Benedict's indifferently, but upon the sale of St. Botolph to Queens', in 1460, they were limited to St. Benedict's. St. Botolph's was then made a rectory, and is the only rectory in Cambridge. The rectory property is partly at Great Eversden, and partly in the parish of St. Andrew the Less. The advowson was purchased from the convent at Barnwell by the Countess of Pembroke for her College, but seems to have been obtained by Gonville Hall (which was then located on the adjacent ground by Free School Lane), and was included in the ground that was transferred to Corpus College in exchange for the ground upon which Gonville and Caius College now stands.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH,

In the middle of the town, dates from a very early period. The tower appears to have been erected towards the end of the twelfth century, and bears evidence of this in rude pointed arches, which have been partly bricked up, in the interior. The nave is said to have been built about 1350, and has remarkably elegant decorated arches.

The Scholars of Clare and Trinity Hall at one time had their services in the Church of St. John the Baptist, which was situated near the west end of the present site of King's College Chapel; and when that Church was pulled down by Henry VI. to make room for his new College (King's College), the south chancel-aisle of St. Edward's Church was built to accommodate the students of Clare Hall, and hence has been called "Clare Hall Aisle;" and the north chancel-aisle was to accommodate the students of Trinity Hall. These chancel-aisles are wider than those of the nave, and extend further west than the chancel, being built of this size to accommodate the students. Further, the advowson, which like that of St. John's Church, had belonged to Barnwell Priory, was granted to Trinity Hall by Henry VI. in consideration of the loss which the College had sustained by the destruction of the parish and church of St. John and the appropriation of the site for the foundation of King's College. The sum of two marks ($13/4$), paid annually by Clare College, constitutes the only endowment. The Church is a "peculiar," that is to say, the incumbent is not under the jurisdiction of the Bishop: and the parish declines to pay visitation fees. Latimer used to preach here. The stained glass in the central east window was placed as a testimonial to Dr. Harvey Goodwin, late Bishop of Carlisle, who was the Incumbent of the Parish for some years.

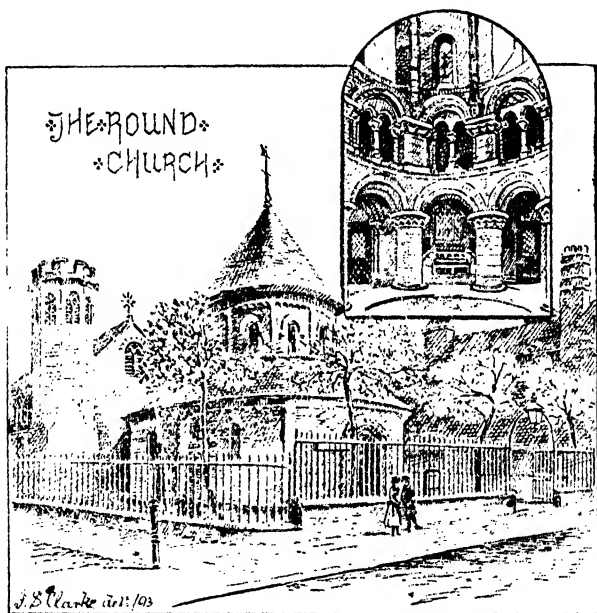
THE ROUND CHURCH;

OR

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE

Is said to have been built by Pain (Paganus) Peverell, who is also reported to have built the Priory House at

Barnwell. It appears to have been consecrated in 1101, and is the oldest of the four existing round Churches in England, of which the second is at Northampton, the third is the Temple Church in London, and the fourth is at Maplestead in Essex. There is also a round Norman Church or Chapel in Ludlow Castle,



Shropshire, which may perhaps be regarded as a fifth. The form, so different from that of the ordinary christian churches of the west which is derived from the Roman Basilica, was probably taken from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem or from some of the other Eastern churches. In the 15th century the church was made to conform to the architectural taste of that time by the substitution of perpendicular windows for the old ones of the Norman

type, and a perpendicular bell-tower was erected upon it. In 1841, a complete restoration was effected by the *Camden Society*, under the auspices of Mr. Slavin, who, following traces of patterns which were left, restored the windows to their Norman character, gave it the present conical cap, and opened out the entrance doorway with its characteristic and fine Norman moulding. He further cleared out the pews and strengthened the walls with cement. The interior has a diameter of 41 feet.¹ The central area, 19 feet in diameter, is separated from the aisle (which extends all round it) by thick short piers, carrying eight massive round arches. Above, is a second tier of eight arches, each including two smaller arches, forming a triforium. Above these is the short circular tower carrying the cap and pierced with eight plain, small, circular windows. The chancel and chancel-aisle were built at the time of the restoration (1841) in late decorated style. A stone altar placed in it at that time was the subject of a celebrated trial in the Court of Arches. In consequence of the judgment of Sir H. Jenner Fust it had to give way to the present wooden table. From the fact of the Jews' quarter or Jewry having been near by, it has been thought that the building once served as a Jewish Synagogue; but for this conjecture as well as that of its having belonged to the Knights Templar, Cooper is well persuaded that there is no kind of foundation.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

Is a cruciform structure, with a lofty spire. This with the porch is in the decorated style, the rest of the Church being perpendicular. The Register dates from 1505, and the Church is referred to in Caius' History as having been burnt down in the great fire which took place in the year 1174. Many improvements have recently been made in the interior of the Church; and when one of the galleries was removed, a stone figure was found, representing a bishop (fully vested), with

¹ That at Northampton has a diameter of 60 feet, of the Temple Church 63, and of the Little Maplestead 30. The last two are in the early English style. All have been restored or rebuilt.

portions of a richly sculptured and painted canopy. It is now in the Archaeological Museum. It seems probable that it represents one of the Abbots of the Monastery of West Dereham in Norfolk, to whom the Church formerly belonged. The Rev. Charles Simeon was Vicar from 1782 to 1836. The East window (by Clayton and Bell) was put in to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria by Mr. Alderman Death.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY-THE-GREAT

Is the church of the University, and also a parish church. From a remote period, before the end of the 13th century, the church has been used by the University for religious services; and for several centuries the principal proceedings of that body took place therein, including lectures and even dramatic performances. One of the most ancient of the recorded acts of the University is a grace for the furtherance of the peace of the University passed, in 1275, at a congregation of masters, regents, and non-regents, held on St. Witburgh's day in the church of the Blessed Mary. Queen Elizabeth on one occasion attended the disputations held in the church. With reference to this it is to be remembered that in former times churches were used for a variety of secular purposes as well as for religious purposes; at first the altar part only, and afterwards the chancel, being regarded as especially sacred. On important occasions St. Mary's Church was fitted up with temporary galleries and platforms, suitable for the dramatic and other representations. Instances of the meetings of the corporation taking place here are also given by Cooper.

There was a church here from a very early period; and in 1205 King John granted it to Thomas de Chimelye. It suffered from fire, perhaps during the conflagration that took place in Cambridge in 1174, but certainly during a fire in 1290, and the church was consecrated after rebuilding in 1351. Being old and decayed it was determined to replace the church by a building more worthy of the University. Subscriptions were raised for the purpose and the first stone of the

present edifice was laid in 1478. Remains of the decorated chancel, which was altered to suit the new perpendicular nave, are seen in the partial outline of a blocked window-arch in the south wall, as well as in the carefully restored double piscina and the cinquefoiled arch forming the sedilia. The recessed tomb in the north wall marks the resting-place of Sir John de Cantebri, who was buried in the chancel in 1335. The alabaster reredos, from designs of Scott, was presented by Dr. Lightfoot, late Bishop of Durham. The exterior of the chancel was refaced, from Salvin's designs, after the fire in 1857. The nave, attributed to the designs of Alcock, is a good specimen of late perpendicular gothic, with particularly fine clerestory and roof. In some of the clerestory windows, stained glass (by Powell), has been lately inserted, representing some of the Apostles (St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. James and St. John). It is intended that the other Apostles, the Prophets and the Martyrs shall be added as funds permit. The timber for the roof is said to have been derived from oaks in Chesterfield Park granted by Henry VII. The oak galleries in the aisles are occupied by undergraduates. The western ends of the aisles were probably used as chapels. The rood staircase was in the turret seen at the south-east end of the south aisle, instead of being, as usual, in one of the piers of the chancel-arch. The exterior of the church was defaced by the removal of the southern porch and the tracery of the aisle windows in the latter part of the last century; but the porch has recently been restored by the liberality of Mr. Hattersley, a resident in the parish. The tower, 131 feet high, is a fine, massive, well-proportioned structure, the best view of which is obtained from the interior of the court of King's College, by the hall. It was not completed till 1608. Some hovels which encumbered the west end of the north and south aisles were removed in 1767, and others abutting on the end of the chancel were destroyed by a great fire in 1849, which cleared away the houses then existing on the western side of the market-place. These were not rebuilt, the size of the market-place was nearly doubled, and the church was opened up to it. There is

a stone slab in the vestry in memory of John Warren, the builder of the tower, who died in 1609. The idea of the perforated upper portion of the turrets may have been taken from the open-work stages in the turrets of King's College chapel. The tower had formerly a Jacobean parapet and stone cappings to the turrets; and the parish books of 1594 indicate that a spire 80 ft. high was intended. The west doorway was made in 1851 from Scott's design. The circular boss-stone in the buttress on the right of the doorway is the centre from which the miles on the roads radiating from Cambridge are counted.

The peal of 12 bells is, perhaps, the finest toned, though not the heaviest, in the Eastern Counties. The tenor, weighing 36 cwt., is perfectly true in tone, and is surpassed by none. It is what is called a 'maiden bell,' that is it required no tuning or chipping, having come out of the mould perfectly in tune with the rest of the peal. The 'matins' from 5.45 to 6 a.m., and the 'curfew,' or the 'compline' (from *comple*, the last church service of the day), from 9 till 9.15 p.m., are tolled upon it; and, after the 'curfew,' the day of the month is struck upon another bell. The Curfew Bell (*ignitegium*) is mentioned in the statutes of King's Hall, 1379; and no student was allowed to be out of his house or college after St. Mary's Curfew had sounded. The beautiful chimes, at each quarter of an hour, to the tune of—"I know that my Redeemer liveth" are said to be by Dr. Jowett, of Trinity Hall, not, as usually supposed, by Crotch. The chimes at Lincoln Cathedral and at St. Martin's-in-the-Strand are to the same tune as these.

In 1556, this church and St. Michael's were interdicted, by a commission appointed by Cardinal Pole, on account of the burial of Bucer and Fagius in them. The bodies were consequently exhumed and burnt, and the churches were purified and reconciled.

The University Sermons are preached here by selected preachers. The Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, Doctors and Officers of the University, occupy the stalls of the chancel; the Masters of Arts, the body of the church; and the undergraduates and Bachelors, the galleries.

The advowson was given by Edward III. to King's Hall and so came to Trinity College.

The historical and architectural notes on this church, *Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Publications*, 1869, are very interesting.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY-THE-LESS.

THERE was originally on the site of this Church a little Norman or Saxon Church, which was dedicated to St. Peter. It was outside the town, that is to say, it was without Trumpington Gate, which stood between it and the present site of the Pitt Press. One Segar was for sixty years patron and incumbent. He gave it to his son Henry, who gave it to the hospital of St. John in the Jewry; and Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of the Diocese, appropriated it to Peterhouse in 1205. It served for the scholars of that college till their chapel was built in 1632. A rude arch (early Norman or Saxon) which formed part of the tower of the old Church, remains at the north west corner of the present building. The greater part of the Church being ruinous fell, or was pulled down, about 1350, and the new building, supposed to have been designed by Alan de Walsingham, Prior of Ely, was consecrated in 1352, as St. Mary-the-Less. Alan de Walsingham was the architect of the Lady Chapel and Octagon in Ely Cathedral; and a remarkable similarity has been noticed between the tracery of the much-admired east window of Little St. Mary's and those of the Lady Chapel at Ely.

The Church is a simple building, without aisles or division between nave and chancel, in the Decorated style with some perpendicular restorations. In the fourth bay, on each side, is a low arch beneath which was formerly a monument, with a small door to the west giving access to a chantry Chapel built out between the buttresses. The vestry, in two stories, has a stone staircase, which led to the gallery connecting the Church with Peterhouse, and enabling the members of the College to enter the Church without passing through the street at the period when the college services were celebrated in the Church. The entrance-porch, traces

of the arches of which can be seen, was originally on the south side; and an arched way under the gallery, similar to that at St. Benedict's Church, admitted the parishioners to the Church and the churchyard. This plan was altered and the present entrance-way on the north side of the Church was substituted in 1737, at the time when the adjacent, or north side of the first Court of Peterhouse was erected. The dilapidated tabernacles on the outer side of the east end of the Church are said to have contained statues of the Saviour, the Virgin and S. Peter. The stained glass was placed in the east window by Mr. Hamblin Smith in memory of his son.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

Is (in the interior) a handsome Church, in the Decorated Gothic style. It was built by Hervey de Stanton in 1324, as a parish Church, and was intended also to serve for his students at St. Michael's hostel near by. It has undergone but little change. Certain alterations were carried out by Scott in 1849. The chancel occupies a large part of the Church; and the carved oak seats in the "Collegiate quire," extending along its middle, are said to have come from Trinity Chapel. There are three richly cut sedilia and a piscina. Behind the organ, in the south aisle, are two carved niches and a piscina. The large east window was filled with stained glass, by Hardman, in memory of the late Rev. W. J. Beaumont, a former incumbent. The late Professor Scholefield was the incumbent for many years. The tracery in the east window is very peculiar, being of Flamborough type. Against the east end of the north aisle is a picture, a full-size figure of Charles I. kneeling on one knee, with his right hand on a crown of thorns, and a globe and crown at his feet, with the words *mundi calco [coronam] splendidam at gravem* (I kick away earth's crown which is splendid but heavy) written on a scroll; in the distance is a ship riding on a storm. The picture is modified from the wood-cut frontispiece to *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική* published in 1649 in praise of Charles I., and giving his meditations; and in that are the additional words *Asperam at levem Gratia Christi tracto* (By the Grace of Christ I hold to the

crown which though thorny is light). It is stated that the picture was given to the parish in 1660. Similar pictures were sent to several parishes about that time (one is in St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate) probably, like the service of King Charles the Martyr, with the view of stimulating the religious feeling in sympathy with the royal family. This picture was lying aside in a dilapidated condition till 1881, when it was cleaned, restored, and framed at a cost of £50. The advowson of the Church passed with Michaelhouse to Trinity College.

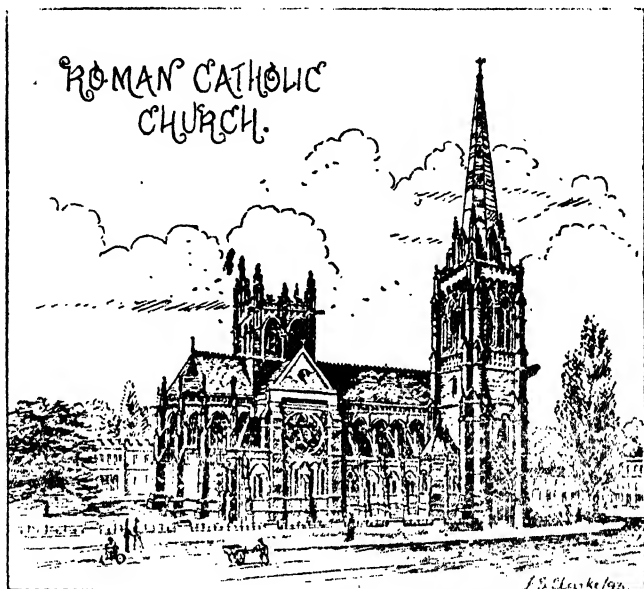
THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW THE LESS,

In Barnwell, is called the "Abbey Church" because it formed part of Barnwell Abbey, though it probably was not the principal Church in the Abbey. It is a small building, without aisles, and without any apparent separation between the nave and chancel. It is entirely early English with simple lancet-windows at the side, except one window which is in perpendicular style. The east window is a beautiful triplet, with deeply cut mouldings and banded shafts. The Church was restored a few years ago by the Cambridge Architectural Society, and is an interesting specimen of the architecture of its time.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,

Dedicated to the "Blessed Virgin and the English Martyrs," is one of the most beautiful buildings in Cambridge, and may claim to be one of the most elaborate modern churches in England. It stands at the angle between the Hills Road and Lensfield Road. The best views of it are from the Hills Road, beyond the turning to the Railway Station, and in the Grounds of Downing College, where the tower and spire are seen rising majestically above the trees. It is in the transition or early decorated style, and is of fine Bath stone—Coombe Down, which is the harder variety of Bath stone—on the exterior, and Farleigh Down, which is more amenable to the carver's chisel, in the interior. Dunn and Hansom, of Newcastle, were the architects, and Kett, of Cambridge, was the builder.

It stands north and south, the altar being to the south; and at the north, rather at the north-east, corner



rises a handsome tower to a height of 103 feet, carrying an elegant spire 113 feet. From the bottom of the tower to the top of the weathercock is therefore 216 feet. The central, or lantern, tower is 96 feet high; and to the top of the figure of the Virgin, standing aloft upon the open or fenestrated staircase, which forms a charming addition to this tower, is 117 feet. A varied outline to the building is given by the northern tower with the baptistery in the angle between it and the nave, and by the apsidal end of the choir with the chapels on each side of it, as well as by the westward projections of the antechapel and the chapel contiguous to it. On the western face, above the large window, is represented, well carved in stone, the coronation of the Virgin, and over the eastern porch

next Hills Road, is to be a statue of Bishop Fisher under a canopy. The bold carving of the gargoyls and other external ornamentation also attracts attention.

The interior of the church is 169 feet in length, the nave being 25 feet wide, which, with 10 feet in each aisle, makes the entire width 45 feet; and the height is 49 feet. The floor is of oak blocks pegged together and of encaustic tiles in the transeptal part. The clustered columns of the nave, the floral capitals of which are exquisitely carved, have each a detached shaft of dark Plymouth (Devonshire) marble on the inner side. The well-shaped arches, the groined roof, the stained glass windows and the good proportions of the several parts produce a striking effect as the northern door is entered. This door leads into the ante-chapel which is separated from the nave by a light iron grill; and immediately within is the baptistery on the left and a chapel on the right. In the northern window are represented Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More, each surrounded by a group of Martyrs; the other windows of the ante-chapel represent Martyrs of the different orders. The Lancet windows in the tower contain the Saints to whom the different Colleges in Cambridge were dedicated. The coloured shafts in the ante-chapel are of Newbiggin stone. In the clerestory of the nave the windows represent the English Saints and Saints connected with England, except the two nearest the sanctuary which represent the religious orders now working in England; these windows, by Westlake and Burrand, are well-toned and the figures are good. The remaining windows are by Hardman and Powell. Those in the aisles represent scenes from the lives of Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More and the Carthusian Friars, of whom one, Prior Houghton, of Christ's College, was a great friend of Fisher. In the windows of the transepts are the orders of Friars and Monks in Cambridge before the Reformation, represented by S. Dominic, S. Benedict, S. Francis, S. Augustine and S. Gilbert of Sempringham (who founded the only English order, hence called the order of the Gilbertines) also the Carmellites. In the fine

rose window of the eastern transept are Eve below and the Virgin, or second Eve above; on the left are the Women of the old Testament in the line of ascent to the Virgin, and on the right the Women Saints of the New Testament. In the windows of the sanctuary, over the high altar, are the Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin, and on the sides the Nine Choirs of Angels. The heads of the four doctors of the Eastern Church, distinguished by their crowns, instead of Mitres as usual in the west, are carved in stone in the western transept, and the four doctors of the Western Church, with their mitres, are in the eastern transept.

The high altar is placed under an elaborately carved baldacchino¹ in oak painted in colour and gold.

The organ, constructed by Abbott Smith of Leeds, is placed in the beautiful stone gallery in the western transept.

The designs for the floral and other stone-carving in the interior were given by Mr. Edmund Kett, and were principally executed by Barnsdale, one of his men. Both for design and execution, this work is considered to surpass anything of the kind that has been produced in this country for many years.

Attached to the Church is a "Rectory," in the Tudor style, of red brick with stone facings, for the residence of the officiating priests and for other purposes connected with the Church.

The building has been erected entirely at the expense of Mrs. Lync-Stephens, of Lynford Hall in Norfolk, for whom a niche is reserved in the eastern wall of the eastern transept for a memorial.

OTHER CHURCHES.

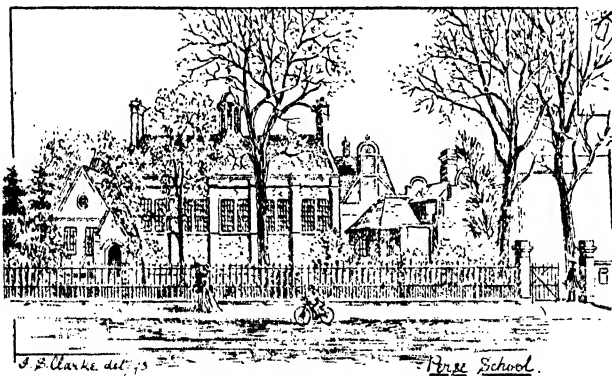
Besides the Churches mentioned above, there are

1. "A Baldacchino" is a covering or canopy placed over sacred or holy things. In processions on the continent such a canopy is usually carried over the Host. The covering was, and commonly is, of cloth or some drapery; and it has been suggested that the name was derived from Baldaccho, the Italian for Bagdad, whence the materials for ecclesiastical canopies were derived. The dignity attached in eastern parts to the umbrella may be supposed to have relation to that of the Baldacchino.

Christ Church and churches dedicated to S. Andrew the Great, S. John, S. Barnabas, S. Philip, S. Luke, S. Mark, S. Matthew, S. James-the-Less, S. Paul and St. Giles.¹

THE PERSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

HAPPILY the town is not without its good FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, which gave the name Freeschool Lane to the lane running along the eastern side of Corpus College, from Bene't Street to Pembroke Street, where it was formerly located. It was founded by Stephen Perse, M.D., Senior Fellow of Caius College, who by his will, in 1615, bequeathed property for the purpose of erecting and establishing a house capable of containing one hundred scholars, to be used for a Free Grammar School. The school-buildings were erected in 1842, and afforded room for 250 boys. In 1816 the number of scholars was so small that a part of the old school-building was assigned as a gallery for the pictures, then



just bequeathed to the University by Lord Fitzwilliam, till another and more permanent building could be provided for their reception. Lately the house and ground have been sold to the University, and a new site

1. St. Giles was Erected on the site of an old Church which was founded in connection with his house of secular Canons by Picot, a Norman Sheriff. An early Norman arch from the old building is preserve in the S. aisle of the present Church.



was purchased on the Hills Road, near Hyde Park, where handsome School-Buildings have been erected from designs by Fawcett. The School is now under a governing body of 15. Three are nominated by the University, six by the Town Council, three by Caius College and three co-opted by the governors. An annual fee of £6 to £8 is paid by juniors, and one of £16 by the seniors. The education is similar to that in our large public schools; and many students pass every year directly from the School to the University. Of these, a fair proportion obtain University honours, scholarships and other distinctions. The number of boys is about 135, of whom 9 are boarders in the head master's house. Bishop Jeremy Taylor, who was a native of Cambridge, receiving his education at this school before he went to Caius College.

THE LEYS SCHOOL.

This Wesleyan School, occupies twenty acres of park-like ground, between Trumpington Road and Coe (Koe, Islandic for Cow) Fen, a great part of the Estate serves as a playground. The new buildings containing a large hall, dormitories, etc., in perpendicular style, are by Curwen. A chemical laboratory has recently been added.

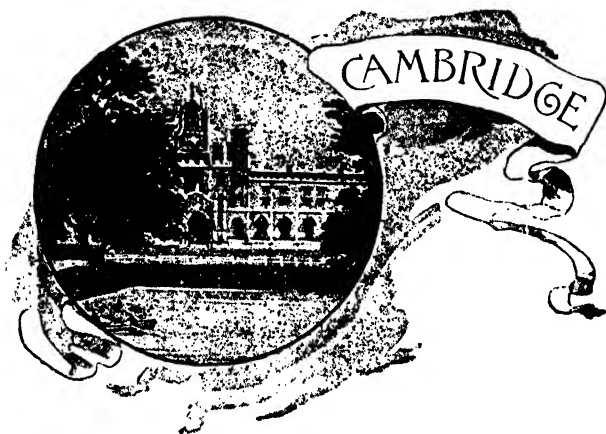
PARKER'S PIECE,

WHICH may be called the "playground" of Cambridge, is a large open space on the south-eastern side of the town. It formed part of the messuage called Michael-house Grange (a "Grange" being a property having "granges" or barns, from *granum*, grain). It passed from Michael-house to Trinity College, and was transferred to the town by the College, in exchange for ground, called "Garret Hostel Close," lying at the back of the college, in 1613. Parker's piece derives its name from Edward Parker, cook of the college, who had a lease of it.

An interesting legal point in connection with this transfer turned up in 1881. The Town Council made concrete paths across the piece for the convenience of foot-passengers. It being thought by some townsmen

that this would interfere with the use of the piece as a playground, they proposed to take legal action against the Town Council to obtain the removal of the paths. On going into the history of the property, however, the advising counsel came to the opinion that the prohibitory clauses of the statute of alienation, over-riding all agreement and subsequent uses, had prevented any complete alienation of the property from the college; that certain rights of controlling the disposition of the land still laid with the college; and that taking the initiative in a matter of this kind rested with the college. The converse, it seems, does not hold good, for it appears that the town retains no rights over the ground at the back of the college, surrendered in exchange for the "piece." It has become entirely the property of the college.

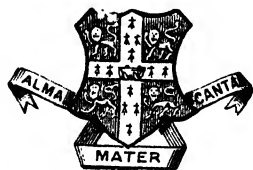




THE UNIVERSITY.

THE ARMS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE Arms of the University, granted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about 1575, are four Lions (passant and gardant) in gold on a red ground, probably taken from the Royal Arms of England. Between them, extending to the edges of the shield, is a cross ermine, in the centre of which is a book in red, clasped and garnished with gold. These two, we may conclude, having relation to the



University in its characters as a seat of Religion and Learning. Matthew Parker in his *De Antiquitate Ecclesie Brittanice*, gives the representation of a shield with the Vice-Chancellor seated and a Proctor on either side; whether this was from a seal or used as Arms is not stated.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

A UNIVERSITY, according to the original meaning of the term *uni-versus*—turned into one, or combined into one—is the combination of a number of persons into one body or whole. In the middle ages the word was equivalent to “corporation,” and was not restricted to scientific bodies; thus there were universities of tailors.

It has been supposed that the power of qualifying teachers for all parts constituted a University; others attributed the term to the idea of the universality of the knowledge taught; but the real meaning of the word is as just stated, though, at the present time, a University is regarded as a body which grants degrees to those who have fulfilled certain conditions and passed certain examinations.

The wish and the attempt have not been wanting to connect the western Universities with the schools of olden times, with those of Alexandria and Athens, and even with the “schools of the prophets;” and, by a bold stretch of antiquarian imagination, the rabbit-skin hood of our Bachelors of Arts has been compared with, and deduced from, the camel-hair mantle of the Prophets. In the case of the University of Cambridge the legend runs that it owes its origin to Cantaber, a Spanish prince, brother of Partholin, King of Ireland, son-in-law of Gurguntius, king of part of Great Britain, who is said to have built a town on the river Cante (named after him), three hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era, and to have brought philosophers and astronomers from Athens, among whom were Anaximander and Anaxagoras. These, and the like strainings into pre-historic gloom, may serve to give range to fancy, and form a fabulous background for history.

THE ANCIENT SCHOOLS.

There were, however, schools at Canterbury and York at a very early period,—that at Canterbury being

founded by St. Augustin,—which were places of retirement and leisure for study, as indicated by the word *σχολή*, leisure from which the name “school” is derived; and it is said that king Ethelbert, by the advice of St. Augustin and the special command of Pope Gregory, assigned a dwelling at Cambridge to some persons of extraordinary learning from the town of Canterbury. Sigebert, king of the East Angles, is also said to have founded a school here in the seventh century. Bede is stated to have come here in 682, but without any sufficient evidence; indeed, it appears that his tranquil life was passed entirely in the monastery of Jarrow. With the exception of these schools in England, there was little public teaching of any kind in the western part of Europe till some centuries later. In the time of the great Emperor of the west, and patron of the learned—Charlemagne, schools were attached to certain cathedral and ecclesiastical establishments in Europe, for the education of such of the laity as chose to resort to them, as well as of the clergy; and in the twelfth century the impulse given to learning by the commingling of men consequent on the Crusades and by the presence of Arabians in Europe, attracted greater numbers to these schools, and soon led to the formation of bodies of teachers and scholars, in some measure, independent of ecclesiastical influence.

THE FORMATION OF UNIVERSITIES.

For mutual aid and protection, these teachers and scholars formed themselves, according to the custom of those times, into associations, or corporations, or ‘universities,’ electing a superior, who was called the rector or ‘chancellor’;¹ and they sought and acquired certain privileges from the sovereigns, who were usually willing to extend their patronage to them.

MASTERS, DOCTORS, AND BACHELORS.

At first, anyone might assume the office of teacher in these universities; but it was soon found necessary

1. The Chancellor was the officer who, in a Roman court, sat near the *cancellus* or screen before the judgment seat. From this *cancellus* is derived the chancel-screen in our churches, and the term chancel came to be applied to the part of the church beyond the screen.

to restrict this power to those who showed themselves, on examination, competent for the work, and were, accordingly, admitted to the degree of 'doctor' or of 'master.' Assistants were added, who were called 'bachelors,' probably from the 'knight bachelor' (*chevalier bachelier*), or humbler species of knight, that term being used in contradistinction to the 'knight banneret,' who had a right to unfold his banner, and who brought followers to fight under it. The word 'bachelor' is by some derived from *baculus*, a stick or shoot, and hence would indicate a young person, a stripling. It is suggested also that the 'masters' and 'bachelors' correspond to the 'masters' and 'assistants' in the Guilds.

The appellations 'master' and 'doctor' were at first used synonymously, and corresponded with 'professor'; but in process of time the term 'master' came to be restricted to the teachers of the liberal arts, and the title of 'doctor' to be assumed, as a distinction by the teachers of Theology, Law and Medicine. 'Master' was a more general title, 'doctor' a more special one.

The course for the younger students who came very early to the University, which then took the place of the modern schools, was what was called the *Trivium*, viz. Latin, Logic, and Rhetoric. This occupied three years and led to the degree of Bachelor. It was followed by the *Quadrivium*—Arithmetic, Geometry, Music, and Astronomy—which led to the degree of Master.

The public teaching continued to be shared by all the doctors and masters, or as many as chose to take part in it (these being called *regents*—*regere*, like *legere*, was to teach,—in contradistinction to the *non-regents*, who did not take an active part), till the foundation of the five royal professorships (in Divinity, Law, Physic, Hebrew, and Greek), by Henry VIII. in 1540, when the public teaching was restricted to them, and the greater part of the more ordinary instruction devolved upon the colleges. The first Professorship (in Divinity), founded in 1502, was due to the munificence of the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., who also founded Christ's and St. John's Colleges, and who

was much guided by her tutor or confessor Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, Chancellor of the University.

At an early period the public teaching, indeed the whole public life of the University—including all that is now represented by the Senate House, Registry, Picture Gallery, Museums—was carried on in the "Schools" or Quadrangle, which was subsequently, in great part, occupied by the University Library. The meetings of the Regents, or Senate, was in that which is now the northern room of the Library. At a later period, the more important meetings took place in certain of the Churches. This, however, was not quite consonant with the post-reformation feeling which drew a sharp line between civil, or university, and ecclesiastical proceedings; and, in course of time, a special building—the Senate House—was erected for University purposes. The practice of using Churches for University proceedings still exists in some places. At the recent quarter-centenary celebration in the Swedish University of Upsala—at which I was present as representative of the University of Cambridge—the important functions, including the giving of degrees, took place in the Cathedral Church.

The Masters of Arts, and Doctors of Theology, Law, and Medicine, formed the Senate; and by them the Chancellor was elected, biennially, from their own number, the election being confirmed by the Bishop of Ely.

In Oxford and Cambridge, the teaching in *arts* was chiefly conducted by Bachelors and Masters of Arts, appointed by the colleges or assuming the work of their own accord as private tutors.

CLERICAL INFLUENCE.

Thus, those seats of learning came to be regarded as universities in which degrees were given. They were not altogether removed from clerical influence. The chancellor of the church where the university was situated was sometimes the chancellor of the university; thus, the chancellor of the church of St. Geneviève was the chancellor of the University of Paris; or

he was appointed by, or derived the confirmation of his powers from, the Bishop of the diocese. Again though the authority of the monarch might be a sufficient licence for the doctors of a university to teach in his own dominions, the authority of a papal bull was necessary to enable them to teach in other parts. The power of the church over the universities was, however, often a subject of contention.

It will be understood, therefore, that the universities were not founded by particular monarchs or other influential persons, but grew up spontaneously under the necessities of the times, like the gilds and other similar associations. As they grew up, they acquired the patronage and assistance of the respective sovereigns, and fell more or less under the influence of the church; but they did not, for the most part, owe their origin either to the sovereign or to the church.

THE SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

The subjects of study were arts and science, including logic, rhetoric, grammar, and mathematics; and these, after a time, were regarded as preparatory to the other subjects—viz., theology, law, and medicine. Each of these last, as well as arts, was called a *FACULTY* (*facilis*, facility to act), a term which was applied to any business or trade, as well as to the professions. There were thus usually four faculties in a university—viz., 'Arts,' 'Theology,' 'Law,' and 'Medicine,' though one or other may have predominated. The faculty of Arts, for instance, was most conspicuous in Paris, that of Law in Bologna, that of Medicine in Salerno.

CONSTITUTION.

The constitutions of all the earlier universities were very much alike; partly because similar social necessities led to similar organizations, partly because any advance in the manner, or any innovations in the customs of one place seems, in those times, to have spread to the neighbouring countries as quickly as it does now, or even more quickly, and to have been adopted with little alteration.

The University of Paris was one of the earliest, being formed in the eleventh century: it was soon followed by that of Bologna; and these served as the patterns for Orleans and others. The University of Paris was divided into four nations—the French, the Picardese, the Norman, and the English and German—proving how great was the concourse at this seat of learning, and how great was then the zeal for letters. Each nation had its *procurator* (the name derived from that of the governor of a Roman province), whence the *proctors* of Oxford and Cambridge. There were two, one for the nations of North Trent, and one for those of South Trent.

The date and mode of commencement of the UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE cannot, as already intimated, be determined with certainty. If it existed before the Norman Conquest, or if it were in sufficient repute for Henry I. (Beauclerc) to have studied or taken the degree of Master of Arts here, as has been affirmed, it is, as Mr. Cooper remarks, rather strange that in Domesday Book there should be no mention of any university or academical society, or of anything which can induce a belief that such an institution existed here at that period. The account given in the portion of the *Historia Croylandensis* is attributed falsely to Peter of Blois, is to the effect that Joffred, Abbot of Croyland, who had been educated at the University of Orleans, A.D. 1110, sent to his manor at Cottenham, near Cambridge, four monks who had accompanied him from Orleans to England, and who were well instructed in philosophical problems and other primitive sciences; and that they, coming daily into Cambridge, openly taught their sciences in a hired barn, and in a short time collected a large number of scholars. Tradition says that they took up their abode on the site of Magdalene College. From this "small fountain increased to a great river we behold all England made fruitful. and through the means of some masters and doctors going out of Cambridge in the likeness of the most holy Paradise."

The friars and other members of religious houses, of which there were many in Cambridge, assisted in the work; and the teachers and scholars formed themselves, after the continental model, into an association or university, electing their governing rectors or chancellors, and acquiring the recognition and patronage of the sovereigns, who, especially Henry III., Edward III., Henry IV. and VIII., and Elizabeth, showed them much favour and granted them charters and privileges.

ROYAL PATRONAGE AND PAPAL BULLS.

To royal patronage, indeed, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge owe, if not their continued existence, yet very much of their prosperity, for the successive sovereigns showed an interest in them in many substantial ways, often visited them, usually shielded them from their enemies, and further required several religious bodies in the country to maintain a certain number of students in them. Moreover, the attempts to establish universities elsewhere, as at Northampton in 1261, and Stamford in 1334, were forbidden, and the students were compelled to return to Oxford or Cambridge. Additional security and influence were obtained for this university by a papal bull confirming all privileges and indulgences, and licensing the graduates to teach in any part of Christendom; this was granted in 1318 by Pope John XXII., at the request of Edward II.

The Chancellor of the University derived the power of excommunication and absolution from the Bishop of Ely; a power which proved one of the most effectual means of maintaining the Chancellor's authority. He was an ecclesiastic; most of the teachers were the same; and most of the students were intended for the Church. The papal bull superseded to some extent the authority of the Bishop of the Diocese; but sufficient was left to furnish subject for frequent contention. The Chancellor resided in the University till 1482, when Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York, was elected Chancellor. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester was, in 1505, appointed Chancellor for life: and from that time the duties of the office devolved, for the most part, upon the Vice-Chan-

cellor who was elected by the Senate. It is a remarkable indication of the state of things in the country at that period that Fisher, and the three succeeding Chancellors—Cromwell, Earl of Essex; the Protector Somerset; and Dudley, Duke of Northumberland—laid down their office on the scaffold.

THE SENATE.

The Senate or governing body (the *senes* or elders) now consists of the Chancellor (at present the Duke of Devonshire), the Vice-Chancellor, who is one of the heads of the Colleges elected by the Senate, and the Doctors and Masters of the several faculties, whether resident or non-resident. It is, therefore, a large body. The resident members of the Senate, with some others, constitute the "Electoral Roll," so called because the election to certain Professorships and other offices was made by them. Under the new statutes, however, the election to most of the Professorships is made by Boards specially appointed by the Senate for the purpose. All Graces are sanctioned by the Council of the Senate before being voted on in the Senate; and a discussion of all important proposals is held in the Arts Schools, of which due notice is given, so that any member of the Senate, who desires to do so, may take part and express his views.

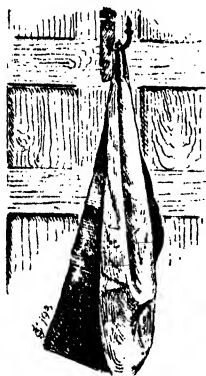
TOWN AND GOWN.

Quarrels between scholars and burgesses commenced at an early period, and have continued, more or less, up to the present time; and these feuds between the University and the town have not a little originated in, and been maintained by the privileges granted from time to time to the University. Many of these were vexing to the townspeople—such as the power of regulating the prices of provisions, of supervising the weights and measures, of citing the burgesses and other laymen to appear before the Vice-Chancellor to answer scholars in personal actions, etc. The ill feeling occasionally broke out in serious risings of the townspeople; and, in 1381, when there were insurrections in various parts, connected with the rising under Wat

Tyler, the populace declared war to the death against the University Authorities, broke open the Colleges and the University chests, destroyed bulls, charters and muniments, and compelled the University to execute deeds renouncing all their privileges, and submitting themselves to be governed, in future, by the law of the land and the ancient custom of the borough. "An old woman, named Margaret Starre, gathering the ashes of the burning documents, scattered them to the winds, and exclaimed, 'Away with the skill of the clerks; away with it.'" It would have fared still worse with the University, had not the Bishops of Norwich and Ely come to the rescue with lances and excommunications; and Richard II. directed the punishment of the insurgents, and the restoration of the privileges of the University. Most of these privileges have been given up, and most of the ill feeling has disappeared under the softening influence of time, though remnants of the smouldering fire still evince themselves in various ways, and occasionally, but less and less frequently, blaze up in a town and gown row.

CUSTOMS AND COSTUMES.

Most of the customs and costumes are traceable to the Universities of Paris and Orleans. Some of those in the faculty of Law were derived from Bologna; and



M.A. HOOD.

some of those in the faculty of Medicine were from Bologna, Salerno and Montpellier. Many of the more peculiar have been discontinued. In the University of Cambridge the Degree of B.A. (Bachelor of Arts) is denoted by a white fur and black stuff hood; M.A. (Master of Arts) by a black silk hood lined with white silk; B.D. (Bachelor of Divinity) black silk hood; D.D. (Doctor of Divinity) scarlet and cerise hood; Bachelors, Masters, and Doctors of Divinity, Medicine, Music, Letters and Science have also distinctive gowns.

EARLY LECTURES AND READINGS.

In early times, when books were scarce and chained to the desks to prevent their removal, teaching was conducted chiefly by giving lectures and reading manuscripts in the public schools. The manuscripts were read by Bachelors and Masters of Arts, and slowly to permit the students to copy a good deal. Towards the beginning of the sixteenth century, printed books became so far common that the readings were almost discontinued. The writings of Aristotle, including his *Physics*, *Problems*, and works of *Natural History*, as well as his dialectical, rhetorical, and ethical writings, which were principally known at first through translations and commentaries derived from the Arabians, formed the chief subjects of these lectures and readings; and the authority of that philosopher held almost undisputed sway till the middle of the seventeenth century when it rapidly declined under the combined influence of Newton and Bacon, Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and others, together with the increasing mental activity and enquiry consequent on the invention of printing. Mathematics and natural philosophy also acquired greater importance as subjects of study and examination. In the middle of the eighteenth century regular public examinations were instituted, which, in great measure, superseded the exercises in the schools; and those who most distinguished themselves were arranged in a 'Tripos' list; so called from the stool or 'tripod' on which the disputing bachelor was seated when keeping an exercise.

MODERN TEACHING.

The work of teaching fell very much into the hands of the Colleges and the private tutors, the University continuing, by its vice-chancellor, proctors, and other officers, to maintain discipline, as well as to regulate and conduct the examinations for degrees. Even at present the instruction in mathematics and classics is conducted chiefly in the Colleges and by private tutors; whereas that in theology, law and medicine and in the several branches of the natural and moral sciences,

is conducted chiefly by the University professors, by the intercollegiate lecturers and by a class of teachers, called readers and lecturers, provided by the new statutes. Additional impulse has recently been given to the professorial teaching by an increase of the stipends of the professors, by the appointment of demonstrators and assistants, by the building of museums, laboratories and lecture-rooms for natural science, and by the establishment of honour-triposes in the natural and moral and other sciences. The desire to do more in the same direction has been restrained by want of funds, for the University (considered apart from the Colleges) is poor. Its income, which is not large, is expended in the maintenance of its botanic garden, and its museums, laboratories, library, and other buildings, and in payment to the staff of professors, officers, and examiners. Indeed, at the present time, the funds are not equal to the requirements.

EXAMINATIONS.

The important feature in the education at Cambridge, apart from the social advantages of college life, is the "writing" that "maketh an exact man." The examinations are, for the most part, written; and the teaching, especially of mathematics, is much by writing. Of late, however, the system of oral examination, which is calculated to promote readiness in communicating information, has been introduced in the natural science and medical examinations. Rather, it should be said, that it has been re-introduced, for in former times when exercises were kept in the schools the same end was attained by means of disputations. The practical examinations also now form an important feature in the natural and medical sciences.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

At the present time, the University, with its scholarships and its degrees, is open to all comers, from all parts, and of all religious persuasions. There are upwards of 3,000 undergraduates, of whom about 700 are members of Trinity College. A matriculation-fee of £5 is the only requirement at admission; and to

have resided for nine terms (that is the major part of each of three years) at one of the Colleges, or as a non-collegiate student, and to have passed certain examinations, and paid certain, not very high, fees, are the requisites for a degree whether in arts, theology, law or medicine.¹

THE INFLUENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Undoubtedly, this practical commercial, money-getting land is much indebted to Cambridge and Oxford, for their influence in fostering the pure and abstract sciences, in maintaining a literary, philosophical, and critical spirit, and in encouraging those mental efforts which meet with little direct reward in the bustle of ordinary life. This influence is exerted, not only through those who come directly within the range of the University requirements; but also through the various schools which arrange their courses in accordance with the regulations of the University, and it has recently been greatly extended, by the "LOCAL EXAMINATIONS" and the "LECTURES IN POPULOUS PLACES." The severe studies of the place have proved by no means unpropitious to the muses, for Spenser and Milton, Ben Johnson, Dryden and Gray, Kirk White and Wordsworth, Byron and Tennyson, as well as Macaulay, were all educated at Cambridge.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine was given, as it has been shown, from a very early period; and it was a qualification to practice medicine in any part of the kingdom, except in London, where the licence of the Royal College of Physicians was required. Under the Elizabethian statutes, which were in force till recently, there was a degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and also a "Licence to practice Medicine." The latter has been abolished lately; and the licence is now conferred by the Bachelor's degree. Under the same statutes there was also a "Licence to practice Surgery;" but it has been

1. For further information on the requirements, see *Students' Handbook to the University*, published by Messrs. Deighton, price 1s. 6d.

obsolete for many years. In the late statutes the surgical feature was revived by the institution of the degree of "Master of Surgery," which ranks with the degree of Master of Arts. Further, by the new statutes, the degree of "Bachelor of Surgery" has been instituted; and the two degrees—Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, or either of them, for a complete examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery is required for either—now give the right to practice all the branches of the medical profession in every part of the united kingdom.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts may be obtained in three years, the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in five years, from first admission at the University. The fees for the lectures are very moderate; and the expenses of living and education in Cambridge are not more than those of a medical student in London; so that the additional cost of a Cambridge degree as compared with that of a London diploma, is to be estimated chiefly by the greater length of time required to obtain it.

THE PUBLIC ORATOR.

The office of Public Orator was created in 1522, with extraordinary privileges, with a view to its being given to Richard Croke, who introduced the study of Greek into the University, or, rather, first gave lectures here on the Greek language. The Public Orator is the voice of the Senate on all public occasions. He writes letters in the name of the University; and he presents to honorary degrees, making an appropriate speech in Latin on each occasion.

REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

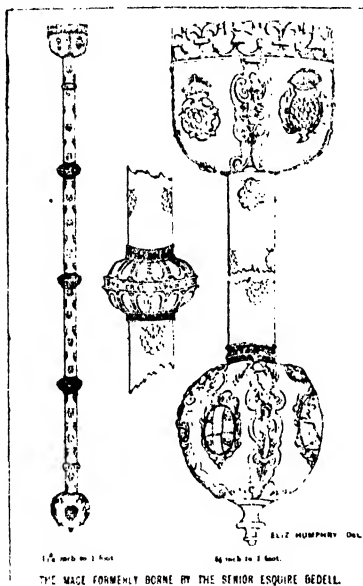
The privilege of sending two members to parliament was granted by James I., in 1603; and the first representatives were allowed 5/- a day for their expenses. A recent attempt to deprive the University of this privilege was happily unsuccessful. The election is by the members of the Senate, and they are allowed to vote by proxy.

THE MACES.

Maces, or Clubs, formerly military weapons made of iron and used especially by cavalry for the purpose of felling their opponents whose heavy mail rendered

them inaccessible to cutting instruments, have long been carried, as ensigns of authority, before magistrates.

The elegant silver maces, of which two are carried before the Vice-Chancellor on public occasions, or the Chancellor when he is present, were given to the University by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who was elected Chancellor of the University in 1626, and was assassinated by Felton two years afterwards. Each is 4-ft. 4-in. long, 1 $\frac{5}{16}$ -in. in the diameter of the staff



1 1/2 inch in 1 foot

4 1/2 inch in 1 foot

THE MACE FORMERLY BORNE BY THE SENIOR ESQUIRE GEDELL.

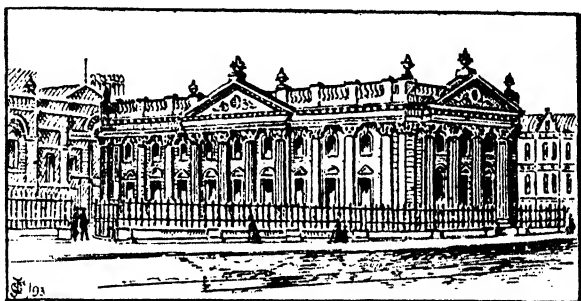
and consists of five hollow pieces held with silver screws upon a wooden stem. The larger knob, which is carried downwards, except in the presence of the Chancellor, bears upon its flat top the arms of the Stuart Kings of England. Round this top is a crown of alternate fleurs-de-lis and maltese crosses; and in each intervening space is a ball upon a point, like the balls and points of the coronet of an English Marquis. The upper, and originally projecting, members of the fleurs-de-lis and maltese crosses are all worn down, unless, indeed, they were barbarously shorn in deference to Roundhead principles. The rounded under side of

the knob is divided into four parts by four upright pieces of Renaissance ornament, and the spaces between them are occupied by the rose, fleur-de-lis, thistle and a space where the harp has been—each surmounted by a crown. The plain surface of the stem is relieved by the repeated engraving of the escallops of the donor's arms, and is divided into six compartments by five rings, of which the three nearest to the centre are a good deal larger than the others, and each bears an appropriate motto. The lower and spherical knob carries a little foot, intended to rest upon the ground, and is divided into four quarters by ornaments very similar, with slight additions, to those of the upper knob. In these four quarters respectively are placed, in raised work, the arms of the University, the crest of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the badge of his office as High Admiral, and lastly his coat of arms. The above account and the drawings of the mace carried till 1863 (up to which time there were three Esquire Bedells) by the Senior Esquire Bedell, is taken from a paper in the *Reports of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, iv. 207, "on the maces" by A. P. Humphry, M.A., Trinity, the Senior of the two present Esquire Bedells.



CHIEF UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, &c.

THE SENATE HOUSE.



THIS is a handsome, well-proportioned, Corinthian edifice, in the form of a rectangular parallelogram, of Portland stone, by Gibbs. It was part of a larger design for University buildings, the remainder of which was never carried out. The capitals of the columns and pilasters are said to be copied from the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. It was built by subscriptions, at a cost of £13,000, George I. giving £2,000 and George II. £3,000, and was opened in 1730. Some of the University examinations are held here, and all the meetings of the Senate, except those for discussion of Graces proposed to be brought forward, which are held in the schools under the library. Elections, the conferring of degrees, etc., also take place in the Senate House. It is a fine room, 100 feet by 43 feet, and 32 feet high, with panelling and galleries of Norway oak boldly carved. The floor is of black and white marble, and the ceiling is divided into quadrangular compartments richly decorated. In the south-west corner is a small robing room. Previously to the erection of this building, the meetings of the Senate were held in the schools or in the room over

them now forming the north room of the University Library. At a later period the more important meetings were held in the Church of the Franciscan Friars, and afterwards in St. Mary's Church which was fitted up with a stage on grand occasions; and the University chest was kept there. The Senate House contains a statute of Charles, Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University, by Rysbrack, and a statue of Pitt, which is considered one of Nolleken's best works. The dais (or disc), is occupied by the Vice-Chancellor (by the Chancellor when he is present), and the heads of houses and doctors; the body of the house by members of the Senate; and the galleries (which accommodate about a thousand persons) by the undergraduates; the visitors being placed on either side near the *dais*. The Graces proposed to the Senate are read by the Proctors from the dais; and in voting the members arrange themselves on the two sides of the house, *placet* or *non-placet*, and their numbers are taken by the proctors. Lectures are at times given here, such as the Rede Lecture, annually, by some person appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, and Inaugural Lectures by Professors. At the installation of the Chancellor there is usually a grand Concert, at which the Installation Ode composed for the occasion is sung, and the orchestra occupies the gallery at the east end. At the installation, however, of the present Chancellor the concert was in the large room at the Guildhall. The grand entrance is in the middle of the south front; but that at the eastern end is commonly used, and on important occasions a removable staircase is affixed to the Doctors' entrance in Senate House Passage.

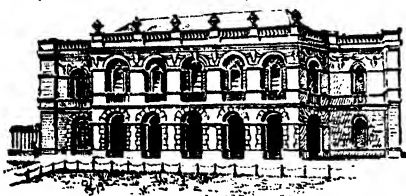
THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

OCCUPIES, as it ought—forming so central and important a feature in academic life, and being the heart as it were of the system—a central position. It ranks as third of the great libraries in the kingdom, that of the British Museum being first, and the Bodleian at Oxford being second; but it is by far the oldest, and contains still some of the books bequeathed to it by Richard Holme, in 1424, which formed the beginning of the

Library. It stands upon a plot of ground which from time immemorial has belonged to the University, and upon which there had been erected certain schools for students in divinity and both the laws, also a common library for the use of students who were not able to procure books for themselves. The last was augmented by Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York, in 1480, and subsequently by others. Rotherham built a library on the eastern side of the quadrangle; and a portion of his gateway which stood here, and which was removed in 1755 to make way for a new structure, now forms the entrance gateway to the stables at Madingley Hall; gradually the collection of books spread into the other sides of the quadrangle and occupied the various parts originally appropriated to the schools. The Library was robbed of many of the books during the period of the revolution; but after the restoration of the Monarchy it received large bequests from Holdsworth, Dean of Worcester, Henry Lucas, of St. John's College, Hackett, Bishop of Lichfield, and others. The greatest donation was that of George I., who, in 1714, purchased for £6,000, and presented, the choice library of John Moore, Bishop of Ely, containing 30,000 volumes and 700 MSS. This led to the extension of the library into the part of the first floor of the western side of the quadrangle which had been used as the law school. John Rustat, in 1668, William Worts, in 1709, and John Manistre, in 1826, gave or bequeathed sums for the purchase of books; but the most fruitful source of all has been the Copyright Act, by which the library is entitled to claim a copy of every work published in the United Kingdom. There are about 500,000 books and many MSS. Of the latter, the most valuable is the Beza MS. in Greek and Latin (on opposite pages), containing the Gospels, the Catholic Epistles, and the Acts of the Apostles. It is attributed to the sixth century,¹ was found in the monastery of St. Irenaeus, at Lyons, and was presented to the Library by the great Swiss scholar and critic, Theodore Beza, in 1581. It is

1. It is supposed to have been written in the Valley of the Rhine (Study of Codex Bezae, by J. Rendel Harris. *Texts and Studies in Biblical Literature*, Vol. II. No. 1.)

one of the most valuable of the known MSS. of the New Testament, and is displayed in a glass case in Cockerell's part of the building. A copy of Bede's Ecclesiastical History is the only one now extant written in the lifetime of the author. The Buddhist Sanskrit MSS. lately obtained from Nepaul through Dr. Wright, and containing dated specimens ranging back to the sixth century, have placed this collection quite in the first rank. The Library is also rich in early printed English books, especially those of W. Caxton. One of these, the book of Chess, was printed in 1474; there are here, besides, the History of Troy translated by Caxton, and printed by him at Bruges about 1475-6, the first English book ever printed; the Dictes and Sayings of Philosophers, printed at Westminster, 1477, the first book printed in England. There are here also the Bible translated by Coverdale, 1535, the first English Bible ever printed; a Treatise on the Supremacy of the Pope, entirely in the handwriting of Edward VI., the only copy extant of the first book printed at St. Albans (1479), an exceptionally fine series of books printed in Oxford in the fifteenth century, also of the first London Press. Many other books of interest may be seen in glass cases in Cockerell's building. The regulations of the Library, allowing all members of the University, and some others who obtain special permission, free access to it, for the purpose of consulting the books, and also permitting the graduates to take out a certain number of volumes, are such as give it a great range of usefulness, and to a large extent compensate for their being no special reading-room. It is open from 9 to 1 on Saturdays and from 10 to 4 on other week-days.



University
Library.

It is not a commanding building. The front, in Italian style, was built by Stephen Wright, in 1755, George II. contributing £3,000. The north wing (Cockerell's) was

built by subscriptions—1837 to 1842—at a cost of £35,000, and was part of a larger design for Library, Lecture-rooms, etc., by C. R. Cockerell, the plans of which remain, but have never been further carried out. The Geological Museum and Lecture-room occupy the ground floor and basement of this building. The range of rooms on the upper part of the southern side was added by Scott in 1864, and is very insufficiently lighted by the small Gothic windows at the sides. It is approached from the entrance staircase.

The bulk of the library is on the first floor of the older, quadrangular part. It is entered by a handsome staircase at the south-eastern angle. The rooms are antique and present nothing remarkable. At the junction of the southern and western rooms is a square apartment with a handsome dome. The northern room, or first erected part, in which the catalogue is placed, has a quaintly ornamented ceiling and has the Thorpe arms in the western window. It was built about 1380, over the schools, by Sir William de Thorpe, brother of Sir Robert de Thorpe, Lord Chancellor of England, and Master of Pembroke Hall, who was a benefactor to the schools. It was intended as a chapel in which obsequies for the soul of Sir William and his Lady should be celebrated, annually, by the Chancellor and Regents of the University. This chapel or room was used as the congregation, or regent, house till the erection of the Senate House in 1730, when it was added to the Library. The eastern room, erected 1755, has a decorated ceiling. A winding staircase leads from the northern room to a ground floor where the Library has encroached upon the ground floor of the schools. The New (Cockerell's) Library, entered from the northern division, is a handsome room with Ionic columns and a vaulted roof, and compartments on either side suitable for private study. The Beza MS. is here in a glass case, and some illuminated MSS. and early printed books are exhibited in glass cases. At the west end are the statues of George I., by Rysbrack, presented by Lord Townsend, and George II., by Wilton, presented by the Duke of Newcastle. These were removed from the Senate House in 1884.

This (Cockerell's) building forms the north side of a second quadrangle; and when in 1863, in accordance with plans by Scott, the southern wing of the Library was raised a story and refaced with stone, it was continued westward on the site of the Old Court of King's College, which had been purchased by the University, and it thus formed the southern side of this second—Library—quadrangle.

The western and fourth side of this quadrangle has quite recently been built, Pearson being the architect, in a style corresponding with that of the Old Court of King's, and forms a very handsome and highly decorated range fronting Clare College. The Gateway was the entrance gateway to the court, an elegant structure but left unfinished and now completed and restored. The Statues on the Gateway on the outer side, facing Clare College, are:—

Bp. Hackett. Dr. Holdsworth. Lucas
(the founder of the Lucasian Professorship).

In the middle row:—

Matthew Parker. Dr. Perne. Bp. Tunstall.

In the lower row:—

Robert Thorpe. Henry VI. Archb. Rotherham.

Those in the inner side are:—

Tobias Rustat. Mr. Worts.

George Villiers

(Duke of Buckingham).

In a niche in the buttress Rev. E. G. Hancock, the donor of the sum for the building.

THE SCHOOLS,

Now chiefly occupied by the library, had always a rather mean appearance. Evelyn, in 1654, speaks of them as despicable.

At an early period the teaching in the University was conducted in houses or rooms hired for the purpose. Very soon, however, a building was erected on the present site of the schools and library on ground, part of which was given to the University by Nigel de Thornton, a physician, about 1279; and in a lease dated 1345-7 the "great schools" in the "school street" of

Cambridge are mentioned. The north side, build by Sir William Thorpe, in 1350, was first erected. It contained the philosophers', or bachelors', schools below, and the physic and law schools above. The east side, built by Archbishop Rotherham for the library, was the entrance; and the library extended into the south side and subsequently into the other parts of the building. The quadrangle was completed about 1745, and the eastern front was rebuilt in 1755. The building of the schools is also said to have been assisted by sums from the property of Sir John Falstaff, a person of considerable note, a patron of Caxton and governor of the Bastile in Paris during the time of Henry V., though, at the present time, a less well-known characted than Shakespeare's imaginary knight of the same name.¹

The professors of the several faculties, for whom the schools were chiefly intended, are now, for the most part, accommodated in other buildings, and their rooms have been added to the library. The part unoccupied by the library is still used for the keeping of acts, for discussions by members of the senate and for some other University purposes.

THE GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Is on the ground floor of the northern or Cockerell's wing of the library, erected in 1837. It is called the *WOODWARDIAN MUSEUM*, having originated in a collection of English fossils bequeathed to the University in 1727 by Dr. Woodward, who also founded the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology. The foreign fossils belonging to Dr. Woodward's collection were purchased by the University for £1,000 in 1729. It has been largely added to since, much by the labours and munificence of the late Adam Sedgwick during the fifty-two years in which he held the Professorship. It is well arranged and is an excellent working collection. A new geological museum, a memorial to the late Professor Sedgwick, a large sum for which has been subscribed, will, it is expected, soon be erected, and the space now

1. *The Bastile* by Captain the Hon. D. Bingham, I. 103.

occupied by the collection will then be available for the further extension of the library. It is open to the public between 10 and 4. The entrance is opposite to Trinity Hall.

THE WARWICK VASE

PLACED in front of the library, was presented by the Duke of Northumberland in 1842. It is a model, in



bronze, of the exquisite marble vase, probably a remnant of Grecian art, which was found at the bottom of a lake in Hadrian's villa, near Rome. The original was restored and sent to this country by Sir William Hamilton, and is now in a house, built for the purpose of containing it, in the gardens of Warwick Castle and forms the most valuable of the many treasures

at that noble Mansion.

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

FORMERLY the printing of the University was done by printers dwelling in the town—of these, the earliest, John Siberch, a German, was settled in Cambridge as a printer in 1521, living in a house within what are now the precincts of Caius College; and the first books containing Greek characters printed in England were seven little volumes printed by him, at Cambridge, in 1521. Fifth in order among these seven books, is Linacre's translation of *Galenus de Temperamentis*, in which are a few Greek words. Printing extended so quickly after its invention (1440-1450) that, in 1529 the University of Cambridge presented a petition to Cardinal Wolsey, that for the suppression of error, there should be only three



PITT PRESS.

booksellers, or printers, allowed in Cambridge, and that they should not sell any books which had not been approved by the censors of books in the University. Letters patent to this effect were granted by Henry VIII. in 1534. For nearly two hundred years the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the Company of Stationers enjoyed the exclusive privilege of printing almanacks. This was lost in 1779. A grant of £500 *per annum* was made to the University of Cambridge as compensation for the loss, and the sum is expended in the publication of new works or fresh editions of old works. The two Universities and the Queen's printer have still the exclusive privilege of printing Bibles and Prayer-books. All the printing for the University, including that of the examination papers, is done here.

For some years the printing for the University was done at a house which stood on ground that was leased of Queens' College by the University, at the corner between Silver Street and Queens' Lane, where is now the garden of the Master's Lodge of St. Catharine's College; but towards the end of the last century the present site was acquired, and that at the corner of Queens' lane was handed over to the Professors of Anatomy and Chemistry, and was occupied by them for some years. The building next Trumpington street, in late perpendicular style, by Blore, was erected in 1831, at a cost of £10,000, partly out of the surplus of the fund subscribed for the erection of a statue of Pitt in Hanover Square, which surplus was presented by the Committee that had the disposal of the fund. The large middle room in the first storey of this building is used as the REGISTRY of the University. Here are kept the important documents and records of the University, under the charge of the Registrary, who attends the congregations and takes note of all the public proceedings of the University.

THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM.

THIS, which is one of the choicest of modern Grecian buildings, of fine Portland stone, in the Corinthian

style, was designed by Basevi. It was built on a plot of ground purchased of Peterhouse in 1823 for £500. The funds for the building, together with his valuable collection of pictures, engravings, books, &c., making a princely bequest, were left in 1816, by Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, formerly of Trinity Hall. It was begun in 1837 and carried out, after the death of Basevi in 1845, by Cockerell. The capitals of the Corinthian columns and pilasters, and the figures on the pediments representing the nine muses, are from designs by Eastlake, and the lions at the foot of the steps on the north and south sides were executed by Nicholl. The completion was delayed for want of funds, the sum expended on it in 1848, when the pictures were moved into it, having been £91,500. The entrance hall was only recently (1875) completed and decorated from the designs of F. M. Baily, at the cost of £23,030, which makes the total cost of this museum to have been nearly £115,000. The entrance hall has a gilt and coloured ceiling, the plinth and rail of the staircase are of Siena marble, the balusters of red Devonshire marble and the columns in the galleries are of Siena and Devonshire marble. Here are busts of former members of the University, and one of Horne Tooke by Chantry. In the twelve niches around are plaster casts of antique statues most of them presented by Mr. Sanders. The door into the chief picture gallery is ornamented with white marble caryatids. The statue of Prince Albert in his robes, as Chancellor of the University, by Foley, which was the result of a subscription in 1861-2, soon after the Prince's death, was placed in the Entrance Hall in 1877, and was unveiled by the Prince of Wales in 1878. £1200 were paid for the statue, and £400 for the pedestal on which is the following inscription:—

Alberto
Victoriæ Reginæ Conjugi
Regiæ Dignitatis Consorti
Cancellario suo
Academici Cantabrigienses

The noble front with its splendid portico and exquisite columns deserves a more spacious surrounding.

Still it is one of the greatest ornaments of Cambridge, and its contents are gradually becoming worthy of it. They consist of specimens of most of the great masters, among which may be mentioned the *Portrait of an Officer* by Rembrandt; *Venus and Cupid* by Palma Vecchio; *Hermes, Herse and Agraules* by Paul Veronese; and a *Gentlemen and his Mistress* in which the hand of Titan is thought to be traceable. These three of the Venetian School are from the Gallery of the Duke of Orleans; and they, together with the *Schoolmaster* by Gerard Douw, and various paintings by Teniers and others of the Dutch and Flemish schools, are in the principal gallery which is a handsome room 68 feet by 30, and 26 feet to the springing of the cave, with a large lantern upon the cave. The other picture galleries, the library, and the sculpture galleries are also fine apartments. David Mesman, Esq., in 1834, bequeathed a collection of 248 paintings, chiefly of the Flemish and Dutch schools, which were kept in a separate room, but are now partly distributed among the other pictures. There is a cabinet of 25 water-colour drawings of great interest and beauty by Turner, which were presented by Mr. Ruskin. Among other gifts are 30 pictures (by English masters) from Mrs. Ellison of Sudbrooke, Lincolnshire, and twenty-four pictures (by Adrian Vandervelde, Ruysdael, Hobbemma, Bellotti and others) from the late A. A. Vansittart, M.A., of Trinity College, also eleven pictures (by Salvator Rosa, Wilson and others) bequeathed in 1878, by Rev. C. Lessingham Smith. A small collection of oil paintings, including three important works of Hogarth, two of them being portraits in his singularly animated style, was bequeathed by J. W. Arnold, D.D., in 1859. The Bridesmaid by Millais was given by Mr. T. R. Harding. Fifteen paintings, by Simone Memmi of Siena, Filippo Lippi and other early Italian Masters, one being of the early part of the 13th century, have lately been purchased and placed in the north room.

On the ground floor is a collection of antique marbles, eighty-three of which were presented by John Disney, Esq., who also founded the Disney Professorship of

Archæology in 1851, and many other treasures, among which are collections of ancient glass from Cyprus, Grecian vases, &c. The coffins and mummy of Pakepu, who held an office about the waters or lakes of Western Thebes, were presented by the Prince of Wales in 1869. A marble table representing the Zodiac of the temple of Dendera, in Egypt, was presented by Mr. Beresford Hope. The Brough Stone, with an epitaph in Greek hexameters on a youth bearing the name of the God Hermes, coming from the northern part of Syria, and presented by subscription through the Rev. G. F. Browne in 1884, is among the many treasures of this room.

In the northern room of this floor is a model in ivory, on a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot, of the Taj Mahal, or Mausoleum, at Agra, E. I., presented by Richard Burney, M.A., of Christ's College, in 1847. The tomb itself, which is regarded as one of the most exquisite of existing buildings, is constructed of white and black marble inlaid with precious stones, is 300 feet square, and has a dome 250 feet high. It is placed on a terrace at the four corners of which rise minarets a hundred feet in height, each surrounded by three galleries and containing an interior staircase which leads to the top. It was commenced in 1638, and completed in 1655, 20,000 men being constantly employed, at a cost of two million sterling, in memory of the beloved wife of the Emperor Shah Jehan, who, while in the agonies of death, was assured by the deeply affectionate and disconsolate Emperor, that as she surpassed in loveliness and virtue all women in her life, so after death she should have a memorial to her memory unequalled in the world.

On the ground floor is a Library containing rare and valuable books and also illuminated MSS. and missals. Among other treasures is the volume by Henry VIII., *Assertio septem sacramentorum adversus Martin. Lutherū, adita ab invictissimo Angliæ et Franciæ rege do. Hiberniæ Henrico ejus nominis octavo*. It was presented to the Museum by Samuel Woodburne, Lord Fitzwilliam's agent, after his Lordship's death, as having been one of the books of the Vatican Library

sold by order of the French Army. It has the signature of Henry VIII. at the beginning and at the end, and the arms of the Tudor family on the binding, and is thought to be the identical volume sent by Henry to Leo X. which procured for our sovereigns the title of "Defender of the Faith." In the book the name and the title from "*edita ab*" have been obliterated; and this was done, as is believed, by the pen of Pope Leo X., in his anger at Henry's marriage with Anne Boleyn and his separation from the Roman Church. The Museum contains in addition (a) one of the choicest collections in Europe of engravings by Rembrandt and the early German and Netherland Masters: the bulk of the collection is in the library, but selections changed from time to time, are exhibited in the galleries; (b) a most valuable collection of Greek coins, made by the late Colonel Leake, and of other coins from different sources; (c) a collection of ancient Phœnician, Greek and Roman glass from tombs in the island of Cyprus, arranged in two cases, also a collection of vases presented by Sir Henry Bulwer; (d) some Egyptian monuments, and a series of Greek vases.

A supplementary building for classical and general Archæology has been erected (Champneys being the architect) near by, on the south side of Little S. Mary's lane. It was opened in 1884. It contains 600 or 700 excellent plaster-casts of most of the important and celebrated works of antique art in statuary, constituting one of the best collections of this kind in the country. Thirty-four of them were presented by John Kirkpatrick, Esq. They include the Hermes by Praxiteles, the Venus of Milo, the Venus of the Capitol, the Venus of Capua, the Laocoon by Agesander, with others of the school of Rhodes, the Farnese Hercules, the dying Gaul, &c. The galleries are well lighted from the roof; and the rooms on the south and east sides are devoted to archæology, and contain the collection of the Antiquarian Society, which is rich in specimens from the surrounding district.

The Museum of General and Local Archæology and Ethnology in the same building contains, besides most

valuable collections of articles from the islands of the Pacific Ocean, casts from the dead cities of central America, presented by Mr. Maudslay, and a great variety of other interesting and instructive objects of Archæology. The Museum owes much to the zeal and liberality of the present Curator, Baron Anatole Von Hügel.

Lectures on Antiquarian subjects and art are given by the Disney Professor, and by the Slade Professor. A school of Art is thus growing up; and the value of the collection as an educational medium has of late years has been greatly enhanced, more especially as, since 1879, Art and Archæology have formed a section of the Classical Tripos. Altogether the Fitzwilliam Museum forms one of the most interesting and instructive collections in the country.

THE SCIENCE AND MEDICAL SCHOOLS

STAND partly upon the ground once occupied by the Austin Friars and subsequently used as the Botanical Garden of the University. As approached from Downing Street they are arranged in the following order commencing on the Eastern side.

I. THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, built in 1832, as the Anatomical School, has undergone alteration to adapt it to the requirements of the professors and teachers of medicine, surgery, and midwifery. The large polygonal room, lighted from above, contains a good pathological collection of medical, surgical, and gynæcological specimens, the osteological part being below. There is a lecture-room as well as a class-room and work-rooms.

II. THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY comes next (formerly the Chemical School) with large lecture-room, rooms for demonstration and for private work.

III. Next in order is the spacious PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, containing various rooms for microscopical classes and other work, and so well equipped as to make it one of the largest and best in the kingdom.

IV. Here follows the SCHOOL OF HUMAN ANATOMY extending along Corn Exchange Street, nearly to the Corn Exchange, recently built on a large scale. The dissecting room is on the upper floor, well-lighted by

skylights during the day and by electricity in the evening. Below this is the museum containing specimens of anatomy and a large collection of human crania, including many from Egypt and many from the long and the round barrows in the south of England. The school of Human Anatomy was formerly at the corner of Queens' lane where is now the garden of St. Catharine's Lodge; and the museum originated in a collection presented to the University by Sir Isaac Pennington, Regious Professor of Physic, to which was added a collection purchased of Sir Busic Harwood, Professor of Anatomy, for £300, and a set of wax models bought in Florence for £200. In 1834 the Anatomical and Pathological specimens of Dr. Macartney, of Dublin were purchased for £1000, and the whole collection was lodged in what is now the Medical School, from which they were recently transferred (with the exception of the pathological specimens) to the present spacious building. The elaborate dissections of the nerves of the heart and of the uterus, upon which Dr. Robert Lee, of London, spent many years, and many preparations made by the present professor are also here. The lecture-room, the largest in the Uuiversity, serves for Physiology as well as for Anatomy.

V. To the west of the above is the department for COMPARATIVE ANATOMY. The museum was commenced by the late Professor Clark, whose bust is in the middle of the room. It has been greatly enlarged in the last few years and is an excellent collection for the purposes of teaching and study. In cabinets in the gallery is a large and valuable collection of shells presented by Mr. McAndrew. In an upper room is the ORNITHOLOGICAL MUSEUM, containing the Strickland collection and part (chiefly fishes) of Charles Darwin's Beagle collection. There is a large lecture-room, in which is a plaster-cast of the statue of Darwin, by Boehm, in the Natural History Museum at S. Kensington, also professors' rooms, work-rooms and offices. The staircase, near the Museum, leads to the Balfour Library, the nucleus of which was formed by the books of the late Professor F. Balfour. It is chiefly morphological.

The staircase near the Library leads to the lecture-rooms and private rooms of the professors of Astronomy and Mathematics.

VI. THE LIBRARY, entered from under the archway in the middle of the main building, contains the books which formed the Library of the Philosophical Society, with many others on the subjects of natural science and medicine. It forms altogether a valuable and useful collection which is rapidly increasing, and is resorted to by teachers and students. Over the doorway is a portrait of Darwin by Richmond Junior. It is open daily from 9 to 1 and from 2 to 6.

VII. Overhead are the extensive laboratories, classrooms, etc., for animal MORPHOLOGY, with rooms for advanced Morphology on the first floor adjoining physiology.

VIII. On the west of the Library and extending southward are the BOTANICAL lecture-room, herbarium, class-rooms for microscopical and other work, and the Professor's rooms. In a detached building, next Free-school lane, is the Laboratory for advanced Botany.

IX. THE MINERALOGICAL COLLECTION is above the Botanical. It is large and valuable, originating in a collection purchased from the executors of Dr. E. D. Clarke for £1500 and increased by collections presented by Dr. Whewell when he was professor, by the late Marquis of Northampton and others. It was carefully arranged by the late Professor Miller. Open from 10 to 4.

X. THE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES and Lecture-rooms, are in a spacious and handsome building facing Pembroke Street, recently erected at considerable cost, Stephenson being the Architect. It is filled with the appliances for Chemical teaching and research and is lighted by electricity. The vacant space between the Medical School and the Chemical School is intended for the Geological Museum to be built in memory of the late Professor Sedgwick.

XI. THE CAVENDISH LABORATORY OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS. A large structure, with lecture-rooms and work-rooms built, from designs by Fawcett, and fitted

up with much costly apparatus by the liberality of the late Chancellor of the University, the Duke of Devonshire.

XII. Nearer to Pembroke College is the ENGINEERING SCHOOL which, originating in a school of Mechanism, presided over by Professor Willis (whose models are preserved), and carried into more practical work by Professor Stuart, has received great impulse under Professor Ewing and is likely to advance still more now, that an Engineering Tripos has been instituted. There are sixty students. That which was the Perse Grammar School has been assigned to it. There is a laboratory, electrical rooms, workshops, a foundry, a lecture-room and a drawing office. Considerable additional buildings are about to be commenced.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN

FORMERLY occupied the site of the present Museums and Lecture Rooms in the middle of the Town. This site was purchased in 1762, and presented to the University for the purpose, by Richard Walker, D.D., then Vice-Master of Trinity College, who was much impressed by lectures and experiments upon plants, in order to show their uses in Medicine, by Dr. Heberden, then resident at St. John's College. He was accordingly desirous of providing the University with the means of prosecuting the science of Botany, and took this practical means of doing so. In 1854 the site of the garden was changed to the Eastern side of Trumpington road, just outside the Town, and it comprises nearly forty acres. It is kept in good order, is much used by students, and is open to the public during the greater part of the day. The main entrance is from the Trumpington Road, another is from Panton Street. There is a pond in the middle for aquatic plants. New glass houses have been built upon the most approved principles, much pains having been taken to arrange the heating apparatus and the plan of the houses in the best manner. There is a corridor running east and west from which the several houses run out southward. The Palm-house is in the middle; and there are provisions

for water plants, pitcher plants, orchids, &c. A laboratory for research is appended, and the whole is adapted for teaching. Open to the public on week-days.

THE OBSERVATORY.

IN former times certain Colleges had Observatories. In Trinity and St. John's they were over the gateways. These were discontinued; and in 1822 an Observatory for the University was erected after designs by Mr. J. C. Mead, a bequest of £1500 having been left towards this purpose and the maintenance of a Professor of Astronomy, in 1704, by Dr. Plume, of Christ's College and Archdeacon of Rochester. The building, which was declared to be better adapted for its purpose than any similar building in Europe, cost, exclusive of the site, more than £16,000, which was partly defrayed by subscription; but the greater part was paid by the University chest. The building is in Grecian style with a Doric portico copied from the temple of Minerva at Athens. It is well placed on the side of the Madingley Road, and contains many valuable instruments, amongst which may be mentioned an equatorial telescope of nearly twelve inches aperture, and twenty feet focal length, made by M. Cauchoix, of Paris, and presented to the Observatory by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Chancellor of the University, in 1835, at whose expense the building which contains it was erected. The tower of Grantchester Church is in the meridian to the south. Lately another large equatorial has been presented to the University by Mr. Newall, which occupies a second building in the Observatory grounds.

THE SELWYN DIVINITY SCHOOL.

THE University is indebted for this building, which has been recently erected, after designs by Mr. Basil Champneys, opposite St. John's College, to the liberality of the late Professor Selwyn, who by setting apart £700 a year from the income of his chair as Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, provided a fund which shortly before his death amounted to nearly £10,000.

The building, which is of red brick with stone facings in the English Gothic style of the fifteenth century, contains lecture rooms, and a library and rooms for the Divinity Professors, as well as lecture-rooms and rooms for the Literary Professors. The site, on which once stood houses for the accommodation of students, forming what was called the "Penitentiary," but which was latterly occupied by stables, was purchased of S. John's College for £3,750, and the building itself cost about £17,000.

THE UNION SOCIETY'S HOUSE.

A red brick building with stone facings, by Waterhouse, was opened in October, 1866, and has since been much enlarged. It provides accommodation for reading, writing and smoking, and possesses almost all the other conveniences of a good Club. There is a Library containing about 25,000 volumes, and a large room specially arranged for debates which take place upon the current topics of the day, fortnightly, during Term time. The newspapers are usually in this room, and the quarterly reviews and other periodicals are upstairs.

The Society was founded, in 1815, by the Union of three other Societies,—hence its name. It was first at the Lion inn, subsequently in Jesus Lane, and afterwards in Green Street. It and the similar Society at Oxford have achieved more success and celebrity than any of the Debating Societies in the country. Macaulay first displayed his genius here; and not a few of our foremost orators in Parliament, at the bar and in the church, had their early training and won their first triumphs here. It is the resort of members of all grades of the University and comprises upwards of 8,000 members of whom nearly 2,000 are residents. Strangers are admissible to the strangers' gallery during debates; and persons resident more than five miles from Cambridge may be introduced to the use of the club by members. There is also a reciprocity of membership with the Oxford and Durham Union Societies and the Dublin Historical Society.

THE SYNDICATE BUILDING

Of red brick, by Fawcett, in Mill Lane, chiefly for the transaction of the business connected with the University Local Examinations and Lecture-extensions, which has so much increased that an addition to the building is being made. In the large syndicate-room is a portrait, by Miss Maude Humphry, of the Rev. Canon G. F. Browne to whose energy and judgment the success of the work has been, in no small degree, due.

THE BACKS OF THE COLLEGES.

STARTING from Northampton Street and running along the far-famed "Backs," the road, after passing the entrance to a passage which leads to the Norman house called "Pythagoras' school" (p. 19), skirts the grounds of S. John's, which are entered by an iron gate swinging on eagle-topped piers of brick. The cricket ground of the College is on the right, with that of Trinity beyond it, and the wilderness of S. John's is on the left. Then comes the Back of TRINITY, presenting the west front of the College library and of the new court on the left, with the Fellows' garden on the right. A little further on is the row of magnificent but now decaying elms, separating the road from Clare pieces. Here is a series of some of the most charming views which Cambridge affords: CLARE, delightfully half masked by trees, its gateway and avenue leading up to its bridge over the river. The stately west end of KING'S CHAPEL, with the side of Clare and the new wing of the University Library on the north, and Gibbs' building to the south: in the interval between Gibbs' building and the chapel, a happily designed, new, red, gabled house-front in King's Parade rises over the screen: on the south of Gibbs' building, facing Clare are the College Library and the Provost's Lodge; and in the meadow on the west side of the river is the small remnant of an avenue, which once led to an old bridge in line with the archway of Gibbs' building. KING'S BRIDGE gives the best view of all; and if the visitor is not inspired on it by day, let the spirit bring him



here one starry midnight, when the beautiful chimes of S. Mary's, and the stroke of its fine-toned tenor announce that another day has passed away; or let him come in another spirit, on the given day towards the close of the May term, and look down upon the "Boat Procession" on the river, and listen to the joyous acclamations of the undergraduates at the close of the races, and at the end of another University year.

Should the visitor be fortunate enough to obtain admission to the garden of the fellows of King's, on the other side of the road, on a bright sunny day, he will feel that an earthly paradise does still remain; and nearly the same may be said of the garden of the fellows of Clare, next to it; and also of the garden of the fellows of Trinity, which is still sometimes called the "round about," from the walk going all round it.

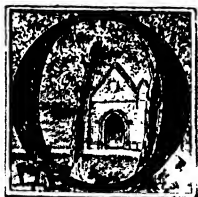
The road goes on behind QUEENS', where is Erasmus' walk, close by the ditch bounding King's, between it and a row of elms. It then winds round into Silver Street, over the 'small bridge,' from which is seen, on the left

the wooden bridge of Queens', and on the right a water-mill—the united 'King's Mill' and 'Bishop's Mill' of former times,—and at a little distance a smaller mill called 'Newnham Mill.' The two are supplied by one head of water. The smaller mill was subordinate to the larger, and was not allowed to work on any day until a horn was sounded from the larger mill, giving permission. Both are now in the same hands, and the horn has, therefore, ceased to give forth its permissive note.





THE COLLEGES.



ORIGINALLY, when the University consisted of a mere voluntary aggregation of teachers and students, all lived where they could. The major part were in lodgings in the houses of the townspeople; or they "chummed" two or three students together; or several resided together under the superintendence of a teacher. Such residences were called 'inns,' 'halls,' or 'hostels'; and they became, after a time, recognised institutions and important features in the University. Certain oaths were exacted of the principals; and a regular list of the houses, as well as of the scholars dwelling in them, was kept. The principals, who were usually graduates, assisted in the instruction of their

pupils, but only in subservience to the public lectures and exercises in the University.

These hostels were, in their origin and nature, private establishments—private speculations—and were without endowments. Subsequently, they, or some of them, became connected with, or were made over to, the Colleges. Thus, St. Austin's was attached to King's; and St. Bernard's Hostel, on the north side of St. Botolph's Church, was conveyed to Queens' College by Henry VI., and was attached to the College. It was sold to Corpus Christi College in 1534.

The first collegiate foundation, with endowments for the maintenance of scholars, &c., which constituted the chief distinction of Colleges from Hostels, was that of Peterhouse, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, in 1284; and this consisted of certain houses which he purchased near the Church of St. Peter (now St. Mary the Less) and in which he placed his scholars. He took as his model the statutes of Merton College in Oxford, as well as those of University and Balliol Colleges, founded a few years previously;¹ though it is thought by some that Walter de Merton founded a house called "Merton Hall," for scholars at Cambridge, at the same time as, or previously to, the one at Oxford; and that he, subsequently, united the two under the one foundation at Oxford.

Foundation of. The foundation of some of the Colleges is attributed in part to the desire to recruit the ranks of the clergy, which had been sadly thinned by the terrible visitation of the plague in 1349; and it appears also to have been the object both of Walter de Merton and Hugh de Balsham to secure to the secular clergy a larger amount of that education which had previously been almost confined to the regulars or monks. The Colleges were thus secular or anti-monastic and essentially liberal in their intention and scope. At that time, educating the clergy was equivalent to educating all the professions, for the clergy

1. University College is said to have been founded in 1249; Balliol in 1262; and Merton in 1274.

acted in them all—even in the army. In the University of Paris the members of the faculty of medicine were clerks, and *medici uxorati* were excluded from the exercise of the regency. By the middle of the following century (1450) five of the seventeen Colleges now existing—Clare, Pembroke, Caius, Trinity Hall, and Corpus Christi—were added, besides others—as Michael's House and King's Hall, which have ceased to exist, or have been incorporated with existing colleges. Some were called "Halls" or "Houses"; though they have all, with the exception of Peterhouse and Trinity Hall, assumed the title of "College." There were similar Colleges in Paris, of which that founded by Robert de Sorbonne, in 1250, was the most renowned.

The Statutes. The statutes of these Colleges were simple, and without restrictions as to the localities from which the scholars might come. The buildings also were simple, without chapels, the "prayers being kept" in the neighbouring churches; and private passages still connect Peterhouse with Little St. Mary's Church (anciently termed St. Peter's by Trumpington gate), and Corpus Christi College with St. Benedict's Church. Pembroke College was the first which obtained a licence for a private chapel.¹ An interval of a century elapsed; and then followed seven other of the present foundations in quick succession—between 1430 and 1511—and chiefly by royal bounty. They are Magdalene, King's, Queens', St. Catharine's, Jesus, Christ's and St. John's. During the interval, severe animosities and contests, even to the shedding of blood, had arisen between students who were natives of different counties. It followed that the natives of a particular district, getting the ascendancy in any college, would select exclusively their own local associates and connections, and thus converted the College into a clan; and the terms 'Australes' and 'Boreales' are frequently mentioned in the statutes, indicating a division something like that of the University of Paris into nations (see p. 57). For the purpose of obviating this evil in

1. Chapel is from *Capa* or *Coppa*, a cape or cope. It is said the Kings of France, in war, carried the cape of St. Martin (of Tours) into the field. It was kept as a precious relic in a tent which took the name of *Capella*.

the new foundations, statutes were introduced to regulate the elections, and to prevent more than two fellows from being chosen from the same county; and some of the older Colleges were remodelled upon this plan. This restriction, being now unnecessary, and being found to operate prejudicially, has been removed in the recent revisions of the statutes.

The Buildings. The College buildings, though at first detached from one another, and consisting of houses bought for the accommodation of the students, were after a short time arranged upon a nearly uniform plan, in the form of a quadrangle which, in accordance with the crowded manner of building in those times soon became a closed quadrangle, the earliest examples of which were those of Corpus and Pembroke. This plan, unfortunately, was continued in more modern buildings, which is the more to be regretted because some of these quadrangles were, and still are, very small, and therefore *close* and ill-ventilated. The evils of the continuance of this mode of building is strikingly illustrated in the well-like character of the "Master's Court" at Trinity, next Trinity Street. The entrance gate to the quadrangle was at or near the middle of one side. In some instances it is a "gateway tower" with four flanking turrets, in imitation of King Edward's tower in the great Court of Trinity College, which formed the entrance to King's Hall and was the first erected gateway-tower in Cambridge. The hall, with the butteries and kitchens at one end of the hall, and the combination-room at the other end next the dais, commonly faced the gateway. Above, or near, the combination-room was the master's room, with the Library close to it and communicating with it. The room which in several cases existed over the master's parlour was called a *solarium*; and the master's room or parlour (a room for parley or conversation) was used for the 'audit' and other College meetings.

The Master's rooms. The master in those days, like the other members of the College, was a celibate, dined in the common hall with the other members of the College and the servants, and had a

single chamber assigned to him. An additional chamber was in some colleges assigned to him for receiving guests or transacting business. The first separate lodge or house for the master appears to have been provided by Henry VI. at King's. There was usually a staircase from the master's room to the grounds of the College, and it gave him also a private access to the hall. These turret-staircases remain in Peterhouse, Queens', St. John's and Christ's Colleges. After the Reformation, when heads of houses married, it became necessary to enlarge their accommodation, which was done by the absorption of adjacent rooms or by additional buildings. In some instances galleries were added (one of them remains at Queens'); and in some there were private oratories.

The Hall. The Hall was in some instances hung with tapestry over the dais, and in a few instances, as at Jesus College, over part of the sides.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century, however, wainscot-lining of rooms became general. Up to that time it was the practice to take up the food with the fingers instead of with forks which were as yet not known. A portion of the Bible was read by one of the scholars during the meal. The floor of the Hall was, in some instances, covered for warmth during the winter with rushes or sawdust, and turned over occasionally with a rake. "The dirt was sublime in former years," The Hall also served the purpose of a theatre for the plays performed at Christmas.

The Chapel. The CHAPEL formed part of the quadrangle, being usually on the north side. At first there were no chapels, the adjacent parish churches serving instead; and there was much unwillingness on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities to deprive the incumbents of these parishes of the services and fees resulting therefrom. Rooms were here and there used as oratories, but, though licensed, they were not consecrated, and Masses were not allowed to be said in them. Even in the first college chapel granted by papal bull, in 1366, to Pembroke, under the influence of the foundress, the rights of the parish are

reserved. In later instances, however, all privileges, including those of burial, were granted; and in some instances the interment in the chapel of members of the college dying within the college walls is still permitted. The chapels built soon after the reformation were not consecrated till the restoration, when that ceremony was resumed. The chapels were used for various purposes besides religious services, such as lectures, performance of plays; and the election of heads of houses, admission of Fellows and sealing of leases still take place there. There were also provisions for reading the college statutes in the chapels; and the statutes of certain colleges were chained in the chapels.

The Library. In early times the books were few and in manuscript, and were kept in chests. When they increased in number they were placed in book-cases in a room or LIBRARY, and were chained to the shelves, as is still to be seen in the library at Trinity Hall. This custom was not relinquished till near the end of the last century. A list of the books in each case was written at the end of the case. In Jesus Library the list was classified on the panes of stained glass in the neighbouring windows. There were also globes, some scientific instruments, and human skeletons in some of the libraries.

The Chambers. The rest of the college building was appropriated to rooms for scholars, and was commonly of one story. The 'ground' rooms were on the ground literally, the floors being of clay or mud dried, and were the 'cellars' (*celare* to hide), or *inferiora cubicula*, for juniors; and the first floor, containing the 'solar' or *superiora cubicula*, for seniors, was open to the beams of the roof. The garrets were made subsequently; and then the term *solaria* was applied to them.

At that time the Colleges were more like modern schools, and students used to come to the University at a much earlier age (about 14) than at present. Two fellows or three or four scholars were assigned to one chamber, with, perhaps, a Master of Arts or a B.D. The arrangements, however, varied in different Colleges; but in none was there a dormitory as was usual in

Monasteries. Small spaces called *musæa* (*μουσεία* studies from *μοῦσα* a muse) for private study were partitioned off from some of these chambers. In some chambers there were a "standing bed" for the M.A., or the senior scholar, under which the "trundle beds" of the undergraduates were pushed for the day. A leaden laver and forms or stools were part of the furniture. Separate beds were provided in Colleges for scholars above 14. This practice of chumming¹ three or four in a room, which seems to have been a great promoter of a certain contagious skin-malady, was discontinued early in the seventeenth century, in consequence of the increased age of the students. A doctor was usually allowed a chamber to himself.

The Students. The students were closely watched and were confined to their respective Colleges, except during attendance on lectures in the public schools, or unless accompanied by a Master of Arts. They were expected to converse in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew; though, as may be supposed, this injunction was not very strictly obeyed. At five in the morning, they assembled in the College chapel; and, at six, they went to the hall to hear lectures and perform exercises. At nine A.M., they went to the lectures of the public professors; at eleven they dined; at one they returned to declamations and exercises; from three to six, they were at liberty to pursue their amusements and studies; at six, they supped in the College Hall; and immediately afterwards they retired to their chambers. Neglect of lectures and other offences were punished, in the case of the younger students, by corporal punishment, in the College Hall (where it appears there were sticks for the purpose), at seven in the evening, in the presence of all the students.

The other Buildings. Each College was further complete with its appendages, there being a bake-house, a brew-house, a dove-cot, a vineyard, store-houses, and stables. Further, we learn from Prof. Willis, that the following were referred to in the

1. The word "chum" is said to be derived from "chamber-mate."

accounts of Trinity College:—Wood-yard, Slaughter-House yard, Poundred Meat-house, Capon house, Hen-house, Malt-chamber, Lime-house, Stone-house, Horse-keeper's chamber, Barber's shop, Service-house, a Stangate hole,¹ and a Spice-house. There were also provisions for amusements and exercise, such as tennis courts, bowling greens, gardens, baths, &c. Two of the baths still remain, viz., at Christ's and Emmanuel.

In many instances there were SUN-DIALS in the courts. In some, as at Caius, there were several dials in one court; and in Magdalene there was a sun-dial on each of the six sides of a large louvre over the middle window of the hall, and another over the northern window; and in some Colleges, as at Trinity and St. John's, there were OBSERVATORIES over the gateways.

In consequence of the increased accommodation afforded by Trinity and St. John's Colleges in the sixteenth century, the hostels were no longer required. Some were accordingly abolished and some, as before said, were annexed to the Colleges. From about that period till recently, all students coming to the University entered at one or other of the Colleges, and kept their terms by residence within the College walls, or in lodgings under the surveillance of the College authorities, and by attending the lectures, chapels, and halls in the Colleges.

The Barber. In the last century, and, during the early part of this century, a barber to make and trim the wigs was one of the appendages to each College. Professor Pryme relates how, in his early days at Trinity (about 1800), certain wags possessed themselves, at the barber's shop within the gates, near the Bishop's hostile, of the Sunday wigs belonging to the Senior Fellows, and getting upon the Library-parapet, placed them on the heads of the four statues which face the Hall. The owners were obliged to go to dinner in their old wigs; and the perpetrators were never found out.

1. It seems to have been near the Hall; the privy is sometimes so called.

Plays. Plays were held in the Colleges. The earliest notice of the practice is an account-roll of Michael House, for 1386, wherein are charges for an embroidered pall or cloak, and six visors, and six beards, for the comedy. Trinity College became celebrated for the Greek and Latin plays exhibited by the students at Christmas. Plays of this kind are still continued at Westminster School.

The Colleges were not very wealthy, and were obliged at times to part with their plate for the purpose of raising money to meet certain expenses. This was done by Corpus, in 1648, to pay for the necessary repairs of the old court. Gradually their wealth was increased by gifts and bequests of lands and other property in various distant parts of the kingdom, as well as in the town and county of Cambridge. Some of the endowments were for particular purposes, or for persons born in particular towns or counties, or educated at particular schools.

The Members of the Colleges. Each College is presided over by a "Master"; at Queens' the head of the House is termed "President," and at King's he is called "Provost." There is a certain number of Fellows and Scholars, also a few Sizars, so called, probably, from their waiting in former times on the fellows, and serving them with the "sizings" or portions of food from the Butteries. It appears, also, that in early times the Sizars were allowed to earn money or take wages for doing menial work. Formerly, there were Fellow-commoners in most of the Colleges, but they have much diminished of late; indeed, they are now admitted in a few Colleges only. The ordinary students are called "Pensioners," the term being derived from the fact that certain persons were allowed formerly to reside in the Colleges on conditions of their paying rent (*pensia*) for the chambers. The number of the pensioners is unlimited; and from them and the Sizars, the Scholars and Fellows are chosen by examination. The surplus revenues of the Colleges, after payment of the necessary expenses for maintenance, &c., are appropriated, for the most part, to the scholarships and

fellowships which are numerous. The scholarships range in value from £30 to £100 per annum; the fellowships averaged about £250 previously to the present agricultural depression, which has made a considerable difference, the income of the Colleges being to a large extent derived from land. Besides the scholarships and fellowships, there are very many exhibitions and prizes in money and books; so that the pecuniary attractions are great.

Matrimony. The permission to marry, originally withheld from all the members of the body, but long ago granted to the Master, has by recent statutes been extended to the fellows, who, although married, may, under certain conditions, and after certain periods of service, retain their fellowships for life. This has led to an addition to the College buildings in some cases (Caius, Jesus and Trinity Hall) of Tutor's Houses, in which married tutors are accommodated within the precincts of the College.

Originally, the Colleges, or most of them, were entirely charitable institutions, founded at a time when the majority of students had to undergo great privations in order to maintain themselves at the University, and when much difficulty was found in supplying the churches with incumbents of even moderate attainments; and the object was to enable poor students to come to the University and to live and study here. Latterly, the greater diffusion of wealth and education has led to alteration in the application of the funds of the Colleges; and they are now employed, chiefly, to furnish rewards for industry and ability. The *præmia* are given to the best, rather than to the poorest men, though a great deal is still done to help the latter class.

Scholarships. Of the Scholarships, some, called "Minor Scholarships," are open for competition to students who have not yet entered the University; that is to say, students from the various schools come up to the examinations at the several Colleges, of which notice is given some time beforehand in the *Times* and other newspapers. If they are successful they come into residence. The greater number of Scholarships,

however, are given to those who stand highest in the College examinations at the end of the first or second year of residence.

Fellowships. The Fellowships, of which there are about 350 in the seventeen Colleges, are given, usually, to those who take the best degree, that is, who stand highest in the tripos-examinations. In Trinity College there is a separate examination for the fellowships, and in King's College the candidates undergo examination and are required to write essays which are expected to evince originality in thought or research.

It should be understood that the Colleges are independent corporations, each governed by its own statutes. Each manages its own property and other affairs, provides in its own way for the lodging, board, tuition and education of its students, dispenses its rewards, and elects its own scholars and fellows and, in most instances, its own Master, these elections being usually, but not always, from the members of its own body. Some Colleges combine together for the purposes of education, and appoint "intercollegiate" lecturers. All the students, however, must submit to the University regulations and pass the University Examinations in order to obtain the degrees.



PETERHOUSE.

THIS College was founded by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, in 1284, near the Church of St. Peter, without Trumpington Gate—whence its name. The church stood on the present site of St. Mary the Less; and Hugh de Balsham moved his scholars, whom he had at first placed at St. John's Hospital (see account of St. John's College), to two hostels which he purchased on the south of the church; and he granted the church to them for their place of worship. These houses were situated at the eastern part of the present second court where the chapel now stands. Subsequently the College, by purchase, acquired adjacent property which belonged to the White Canons of St. Edmund of Sempringham, to the "Friars of Penitence," called also the "Friars of the sack," and partly to other holders, so that the domain at length extended from Little S. Mary's church, southward, as far as the present Scroope Terrace, and from Trumpington Street to Coe Fen. In his plan for Peterhouse Hugh de Balsham followed much the code adopted by Walter de Merton for his College at Oxford; thus Walter de Merton may be regarded as the founder of the College system.

First Court. The north side of the first court, in Italian style, was built in 1736. The poet Gray is said to have occupied rooms in this building, and to have been driven from the College to Pembroke by the pranks of the students, who, taking advantage of his sensitiveness about fire, and his keeping a safety rope-ladder in his room, placed a tub full of water under his window, and raised the cry of "Fire!" he forthwith descended into the tub. The iron bars seen at one of the windows on the north side of the second story are reputed to have been placed there by Gray, for the purpose of securing his escape-ladder.

The Second Court.

The second or largest court, which was refaced in 1754, is the oldest part of the College, and was built in the early part of the fifteenth century. It was entered from the Churchyard of S. Mary the Less by a gateway opposite the hall. Some part of the hall, and a plain pointed doorway at the south end of the passage behind the hall screen, and some windows on the west of this in the wall of a passage leading to the kitchen, are remains of the original structure, built, before 1307, with money supplied by a bequest from Hugh de Balsham. This, therefore, is the oldest piece of collegiate building in Cambridge.

The Third Court.

The third Court, in modern Gothic style, was built in 1825, by the munificence of the Rev. F. Gisborne, a former fellow of the College.

The Library.

The Library (6000 vols.) was at the southern part of the western side of the second quadrangle, approached by a spiral stone staircase, built about 1440, which remains. The present library on the south side of the first court was built in 1590, and was extended towards the street in 1633. It is a handsome room with good oak bookcases. The catalogue of the books on the several shelves was written on the panels at the sides of the cases; and in many of the books the titles are written across the edges of the leaves, which used to be turned outwards. There is a geological collection of some value (made chiefly by the late master), in cabinets between the book-cases.

The College services were at first celebrated in the Church of St. Mary the Less; and a gallery and staircase, a great part of which remains, connected the college with the church. A similar gallery and staircase connect Corpus Christi College with St. Benedict's Church, and, as in the case of that church and that college, the chief entrance to the church was from the churchyard through a passage under the gallery. The services continued to be celebrated in the Church till the building of the present Italianized

Chapel. Gothic Chapel, which was begun in 1628, by Dr. Matthew Wren (uncle of Sir Christopher Wren), then Master of the College, and afterwards Bishop of Ely. The original decorations were cleared away by Downing, the great puritan church-disfigurer, and the interior remained plain till recently redecorated. The windows contain much fine stained glass; the east window is filled with old Dutch glass, representing the taking down from the cross, after the painting by Rubens in Antwerp Cathedral; and the eight side windows are specimens of Munich glass; they were the first introduced into England and have probably not been surpassed by any. The colouring is brilliant and well toned, and the effect in many parts when seen in good, but not too bright, light, is excellent. The Paul before Festus and Agrippa, and Moses with the tables of stone are especially to be observed. To be seen however, in perfection, each requires a particular light. The chapel is connected at the west end with the buildings on either side by a gallery, over an open arcade, offering a very picturesque and characteristic specimen of the architecture of that period. The arcade contributes to the ventilation of the court; and the plan was followed by Wren in Emmanuel College. The gallery on the south side, built 1633, led to the master's lodge, which was on the south side of the college till 1725, when the house on the opposite side of the street, now used as the MASTER'S LODGE, was bequeathed to the college, by Dr. Charles Beaumont, son of Dr. Beaumont, Master of the College. The gallery on the north side of the chapel was built shortly after that on the south side.

The Hall. The Hall is a well-proportioned room with handsome panelling and open curved roof. There are portraits of former masters, of Lord Kelvin, (Sir Wm. Thompson), and others. The stained glass in the oriel gives a genealogical tree of the arms of the masters of the College. The tracery on the walls, by W. Morris, was done at the time of the sexcentenary of the College a few years ago.

The Combination Room.

The Combination Room, on the ground floor, was elegantly panelled at the same time as the refacing of the south front, and though rather low is a charming room. The stained glass in the windows by Morris, from designs by Burne Jones, offers some very good modern specimens. The figures and flowers in the oriel, representing the good women of Chaucer's legend, from designs by Burne Jones, are exquisite. In one window are figures of the founder and of Edward I. who gave the charter.

Turret-Staircase.

A turret-staircase, which forms a conspicuous feature on the south side of the college, near the hall, gave access to the garden from the master's chamber. This chamber occupied the usual position over the combination room, and the staircase enabled the master to pass from his chamber to the hall, and to the parlour or to the combination room, as well as to the garden. There are similar staircases in Queens', Christ's and St. John's, which gave access, in each case, to the master's chamber from the hall and from the exterior. The south front of this College, next the fellows' garden, of which this turret-staircase is a feature, was refaced in 1868, in excellent style, by Gilbert Scott, jun., and forms one of the most picturesque features of the Cambridge Colleges. Houses were pulled down, and this garden was laid out at the time of the building of the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1837.

The pleasure grounds extend behind the Fitzwilliam Museum and St. Peter's Terrace, and are reached through the passage by the hall.

This College, which had suffered so much from former architects, is much indebted to the skill of Gilbert Scott, jun., for the manner in which its southern block, including the combination room and the hall, has been restored. In these restorations, in the ancient parts near the entrance to the fellows' garden, in the turret-staircase and its connections, in the gallery joining the second or original court to St. Mary's Church, in the Chapel windows, and the gardens at the back, the visitor will find sources of varied interest and pleasure

which are rarely combined in one building, and which give a delightful green old age to this venerable patriarchal College.

Among the provisions for the domestic requirements of the college were a bakehouse, a place to keep salt food, a fish-loft, probably for salt fish, a fish-house in Coe Fen, a storehouse for coal, a limehouse, a granary, a hay-house, a wheat-loft, a dove cot, and a hen-house. There were also a tennis court, a treasury, and a chapter-house; and on the west side overlooking Coe Fen was a small building of some height, which is conjectured to have formed a "look out." Mr. J. W. Clark says that a similar structure existed over a doorway in the garden wall of Queens' College next the river.

Archbishop Whitgift and Henry Cavendish, the natural philosopher, were members of this College; and Isaac Barrow, afterwards Master of Trinity, was admitted a pensioner in 1629, having secured his previous education at Christs Hospital, in London.

There are eleven fellowships and twenty-one scholarships, the latter varying from £80 to £20 per annum.





CLARE COLLEGE.

CLARE College was founded as a house for scholars under the name of University Hall, in the year 1326, Richard de Badew being Chancellor of the University; but whence the foundation arose does not appear. The hostels or houses which constituted this early College, and which were purchased for the accommodation of the scholars, are said to have been destroyed by fire, and the College was rebuilt and re-endowed, and the name changed to Clare by the Countess of Clare, in 1338. It was first called Clare House and subsequently Clare Hall. It consisted of a quadrangle, which occupied nearly the place of the present quadrangle, with master's lodge, hall, combination room, &c., on the western side; and there was a chapel at the north-east corner. This original College was partially burnt down in 1521, and subsequently restored. The scholars, before the erection of the chapel, the date of which is not clear, used the church of St. John the Baptist, which was called also St. John Zachary, and which stood at or near the west end of King's College Chapel. After the destruction of that church by Henry VI., to make room for his new College, the south chancel-aisle of St. Edward's Church was built to accommodate the scholars. The foundress' College having fallen into decay was entirely removed for the purpose of, or rather during the

course of the erection, of the present handsome building which is one of the most elegant in Cambridge, combining much of the beauties of the Mediæval and the Renaissance styles. John Westley was probably the designer of it. The best view of its southern and western sides is from King's Bridge. It is of Ketton stone, and was commenced in 1635, but in consequence of the turbulent state of affairs at that time, was not completed for seventy-six years. The

History of the Buildings. eastern side, including the entrance gateway, in Jacobean style, was first completed (1641); then the south side (1642). In the middle of the south side is a good specimen of a staircase. It led to the room which the master occupied before the present lodge in the southern range was built. The work was now interrupted by the civil war, and the materials were seized in 1642 by the parliament to strengthen the fortifications of the Castle. It was probably owing to the influence of Tillotson, who was, at one time, tutor to the family of Pridman, Cromwell's attorney-general, that some of these materials were restored. An interval of thirty years elapsed before progress was made with the north side, containing the hall with its music gallery, the combination-room, the butteries, and the Library, as well as with the west side, in which is the Master's Lodge. The west side has Italian facing on the river front. There was an interval between the building of the two halves of this side, the northern half being completed first; and, in the interval, the style of crossed mullion windows had been superseded by that of the sash windows. Subsequently, as Professor Willis found from the points in the stone work, the windows in the northern half were altered into conformity with the new style adopted in the southern part. They were further altered and lowered in 1815.

The Chapel. The chapel, situated on the north side of the entrance space in front of the College, in Italian and Corinthian style, was commenced in 1764. It was designed by Sir James Burrough master of Caius College, and completed by

Essex. The windows were filled in 1870 with stained glass by Wailes. The seats and wainscoting are of Normandy oak, and the floor is of black and white marble. The painting of the "Salutation" forming the altar piece, under an oak canopy, or baldacchino,¹ is said to be by Cipriani. The ante-chapel is an octagon with an octagon dome and a lantern.

The Hall. The Hall, decorated by Sir M. Digby Wyatt, in 1870, is a handsome, well proportioned room. Over the chimney-piece is a bust of the foundress, surrounded by bold carving in oak by Phypers, in 1872. There are portraits of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, the Duke of Newcastle, and Latimer. The college arms are over the dais.

The Combination Room. The wainscoting of the Combination Room, which is approached by the music-gallery at the west end of the Hall, was by Cornelius Austin in 1689. Here are portraits of the Foundress over the chimney-piece, of Archbishop Tillotson, of Terrick and Henchman Bishops of London; of Nicholas Ferrar, the founder of the Religious Establishment at Little Gidding, described in Shorthouse's novel "John Inglesant"; of Dr. Coles, who gave the organ and coloured glass windows in the Chapel and made in addition a handsome bequest; also one of John Moore, Bishop of Ely, whose valuable collection of books was presented to the University Library by King George I. in 1714.

The Library. The Library, beyond the Combination Room and over the Kitchen, is not a large room. The books are in handsome carved oak cases, at the ends of which are the panels adjusted for the lists of the books on the shelves.

The Master's Lodge. The Master's Lodge contains spacious rooms looking on to the gardens' and communicates with the Library through which the master can pass to the Combination Room and the Hall.

1. See footnote page 47.

The Bridge. The Bridge, rendered not less picturesque by the drop in the middle of one of its three arches, was designed by Thomas Grimbald, a Cambridge Architect, and built in 1642. The view from it is second only to that from the bridge of King's. A part of "Butt's Close," on the other side of the river, through which is a fine avenue of limes, was obtained from King's College in exchange for a portion of ground at the south-east angle of the college; and thus a way was made into the country, and to ground at the "Backs," which belongs to the College and which has recently been made into a garden. The College walks were laid out in 1691; and the present iron gates were put up in 1714.

Bishop Albutt, Latimer and Archbishop Tillotson were fellows, and Cudworth was master of the College. While at Clare, in 1523, Latimer was University preacher and crossbearer of the University. He was then vigorously opposed to Luther's doctrines; but the influence of Stafford and Bilney quite changed his opinions.

An interesting piece of plate belonging to the College is the 'poison cup,' a small silver tankard of Elizabethan date. It derives its name from having a crystal set in the lid, which was supposed to give indication, by change of its substance or colour, of the presence of any poison in the cup. The 'Falcon Cup,' bearing an erect falcon, thought by Mr. Cripps to be Antwerp manufacture, about 1550; and the 'Serpentine Cup,' the body of which is of serpentine, about 1565, are also curious pieces.



There are eighteen fellowships and twenty-four scholarships: eight of the latter of £60, eight of £40, and eight of £20 per annum; besides one of £60, and one of £40, open to students who have not come into residence.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

MARY de St. Paul, daughter of Guy, Count of Châtillon, widow of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, "maid, wife and widow all in a day (her husband being unhappily slain at a tilting at her nuptials, and lies under a superb canopy in Westminster Abbey) sequestered herself on that sad accident from all worldly delights, bequeathed her soul to God, and her estate to pious uses, amongst which, this, a principal, that she founded in Cambridge the Hall or House of Mary de Valence—it was soon after called Pembroke Hall—in 1347. The aforesaid Mary de Valence founded also Denny Abbey, nigh Cambridge, richly endowed and filled with nuns, whom she removed from Waterbeach. She enjoined also her fellows of Pembroke Hall to visit those nuns, and give them ghostly counsel on just occasions; who may be presumed (having not only a fair invitation, but full injunction) that they were not wanting both in their courteous and conscientious addresses unto them." The tradition, however, thus given by Fuller, is not exactly in accordance with other authority which shows that she became a widow three years after her marriage.

Henry VI. was so great a benefactor to this house that it was called his adopted daughter. He granted to it the tithes of Soham and Linton and the chapelry of Isleham, and he terms it "an eminent and most precious College, which shines and ever hath shone wonderfully among all the places in the University."

It was built by the Countess on the outer or south side of the king's ditch, which ran along the site of Pembroke Street, and just on the south of Trumpington Gate. It consists of a quadrangle, which, with the Old Court of Corpus, were the earliest closed quadrangles in Cambridge, *e.g.*, the first examples of the several buildings requisite for a College being combined in one quadrangle. The original front towards the

street remains with the low entrance arch and forms part of the "*domus antiqua et religiosa*" of Queen Elizabeth. Restorations have been in parts effected, and good dormer windows made by G. Scott, jun. Great alterations have been made in the other parts of the College. Much of the early structure, including the hall and master's lodge, have been removed in the last few years; and the pleasant garden, where Ridley loved to stroll, is much changed. Ridley's Walk, however, on the south of the new lodge, remains.

The Chapel. The Countess obtained ecclesiastical permission to erect a Chapel for the use of the scholars; and in the Treasury are preserved the original papal bulls (on parchment, with the bulls or seals attached) granted by Innocent VI. and Urban V. Both are dated at Avignon, and give permission, the one for the Chapel, and the other for the Campanile of the Chapel.¹ The room at the north-west corner of the first court, lately used as the library, is on the site of the original chapel, the Italian windows having been inserted about 1690, when it was converted into a library. The beautifully carved oak door and the elaborate plaster ceiling, and well-carved bookcases, are of the same period. A small decorated piscina, lately found in the wall of this room, has been set in the south wall of the present Chapel, near the east end. A part of the Campanile of this early Chapel may still be seen in the corner of an adjacent undergraduate's rooms, and its position is indicated by a slight bulging of the wall of the court. This was the first instance of the erection of a chapel within college walls; and it constituted a departure from the previous practice for the scholars to attend services in the parish churches.

The Present Chapel. The present Chapel, in Corinthian style, was built in 1663, by Sir Christopher Wren, at the cost of his uncle, Dr. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, a strong anti-puritan, in fulfilment of a vow that if he were released from the tower, where he was retained by the parliament from

1. Those are the only papal bulls in Cambridge. Many of those which existed in 1581 were destroyed by the mob. (See Page 60.) And at the time of the Reformation all papal bulls were ordered to be sent to Cromwell the King's Visitor.

1642 to 1658, and the church and king were restored, he would make some holy and pious return. It is a plain building within and without in the Corinthian style. The organ was made by Quarles, of Cambridge. The altar-piece, Burial of Christ, is attributed to Barroccio.

The small cloister on the north of the chapel, called "Hitcham's Cloister," was built in 1666 out of the proceeds of the Framlington estate bequeathed to the College by Sir Robert Hitcham, and was consecrated with a view to the interment of the students.

The Hall. The Hall, occupying the usual position on the opposite side of the court to the entrance gateway, was recently built upon the site of that which was the oldest hall in Cambridge. It is in modern gothic style by Waterhouse. Portraits of the Foundress, of Sir Robert Hitcham and Henry VI., are over the dais, of Pitt over the fire place, and of Ridley, Bradford and Andrews, over the screens. On the dais are a bust of Pitt by Chautrey, and one of Gray by Thornycroft.

The Combination Room. In the Combination Room, a handsome and comfortable room beyond the hall, are portraits of Grindal, of Spenser, of Gray, of Gray's friend and fellow-poet Mason by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Adams and Stokes, also a charming portrait of Pitt when a young man, by Gainsborough. The panelling is from the old hall; the date of it is 1635.

The Second Court. The Second Court, placed according to the usual practice behind the first court and communicating with it by the passage between the hall and the kitchens, has its eastern side open. The north side appears, from its older collegiate fashion, to have been first built, but the date is not known; then the eastern part of the south side (about 1630), and lastly the part of this side nearest the hall, which is in renaissance style, in 1659. This is called the "Hitcham building," having been built from the proceeds of the bequest above-mentioned. The rooms believed to have been occupied by Gray are on the ground floor at the west end of the south side of this court; those occupied by Pitt being above them.

New Buildings. Between the years 1870 and 1875, buildings of red brick and stone, in modern Gothic (French Gothic) style, by Waterhouse, were erected, viz.: the south part of the front, the handsome block containing the LIBRARY and lecture rooms, the HALL and the MASTER'S LODGE. The latest important work is a large and handsome stone building by Gilbert Scott, jun., on the eastern side of the College, facing Pembroke Street and Tennis Court Road. The surface layer of the walls, or Ashlar, of this building is of Casterton stone; the plinths and cornices are of Clipsham; the dressings of Ancaster; the baluster and dormers of Ketton; and the carved columns, beside the entrance gateway, of Portland.

By all these buildings and alterations in the last few years, great additional accommodation for students within the College has been gained; and though the loss of old haunts may be regretted, the usefulness of the College has been much increased, at the same time great variety of style and much beauty have been given.

The First Court. The visitor entering the first court will be struck by the glimpse through the break between the Hall and the Chapel, by the quaint piece of cloister, and by the general grouping and effect of the new and the old buildings and the garden between them. The picturesqueness of the second court, and the architectural style and good white stone of the new eastern building will further attract him; and he will feel that though the *domus* may have lost some of its claim to the term *antiqua*, it has much to render it deserving of the appellation *formosa*. If he turns into the room on the left side of the entrance gateway, he will be rewarded by the site of an exquisitely decorated ceiling; and some good carving, probably by Gibbons, which embellished the ends of the old bookcases. These have been preserved, and serve to line the sides of the walls between the windows.

The Library. The Library (about 20,000 vols.) was originally over the hall, subsequently

on the site of the early chapel, and now forms a conspicuous feature of the part of the college erected by Waterhouse. It contains the entire collection of books of bishop Andrews; two of Caxton's books—the *Golden Legend*, and Gower's *Confessio Amantis*—and other works of interest.

There is a large and beautifully laid out fellow's garden occupying the space between the College and Free School lane, which is continuous with the master's garden, and forms one of the charming points of Cambridge. Scott's new building is seen from it with great advantage.

A silver-gilt cup which bears the date 1497, when it was given by Bishop Langton, of Winchester, and called the Anathema Cup, from the inscription, "*Qui alienaverit anathema sit*," on its stem, and is one of the few pieces of plate which was saved, probably in consequence of its inscription, at the time (1641) when nearly all the plate of the Colleges

was given up to promote the cause of Charles I. It is the earliest piece of plate in Cambridge, bearing the English hall-mark of 1481 which was the fourth year year of Hall-marking. There is also a cup of the latter half of the 15th century, which was probably retained in consequence of its being reputed to be the cup of the foundress. Part of it may be her date, but it appears to have undergone several alterations. Two interesting relics have recently been discovered, namely, the silver-gilt pastoral staff and the mitre of bishop Wren. The crook-head of the staff is beautifully formed and richly worked. The mitre is probably a unique specimen of a post-reformation mitre, and has *repoussé* decorations in place of jewels. The rich silk crimson cap worn within it also remains. This is of double thickness with coarse canvas between the layers, and has two lappets orna-



mented with gold lace and fringes at the ends.¹ Bishop Wren died in 1667, aged 82, and was buried in the chapel; and the mitre and staff were carried at his funeral.

Archbishops Rotherham, Grindal and Whitgift, bishop Andrews, the poet Gray (the MS. of the *Elegy* in his own neat handwriting is in the College), and William Pitt, were members of this College; also Dr. Wharton, the anatomist, who died 1673, and Sydenham; nor must we forget the three martyrs, John Bradford, Nicolas Ridley, and John Rogers, who suffered 1555-6.


Spenser, the "prince of poets," entered as a sizar in 1569, being then in his sixteenth year, and took his B.A. degree in 1572; his name appears in the treasury accounts, 1570, and again in 1571, as "*Ægrotat*" and having commons allowed him in consequence. Bishop Andrews also occurs as "*Ægrotat*" in this same column. The carefully-preserved mulberry tree, said to have been planted by Spenser, in the garden, rivals in interest Milton's mulberry tree at Christ's, and Erasmus' mulberry tree in Queens', though it may be doubted whether mulberry trees were introduced into England so early as the time of Spenser. It was much injured by the severe storm in October, 1881.

There are thirteen fellowships and twenty-nine scholarships, the latter varying from £80 to £20 per annum.

¹ See the drawing and the account by Redfern in the *Reliquary*, Oct., 1881.



GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

ONVILLE HALL was founded in 1348 by Edmund Gonville, Rector of Terrington in Norfolk, in Lurteburge or Luthburne—now Free School—Lane, on the south of the present old court of Corpus Christi College; but, an exchange being effected with the gild of Corpus Christi for ground bequeathed to that gild by Sir John de Cambridge and John Goldcorne, the College was soon moved to its present site, or, rather, to the site of its

The Early or Third Court third court, which is still called "Gonville Court," the scholars being first placed in the houses of John Goldcorne and Sir John de Cambridge. It was thus brought near to Trinity Hall, then in course of erection by Bateman, who was Gonville's executor. This court, which for two centuries constituted the College, and was in the mediæval gothic style, was gradually completed by the aid of benefactors from time to time so as to have the essential features of a College, viz., a quadrangle with Hall, Chapel, Library, Master's and other lodgings. The scholars had a licence from the bishop to celebrate divine offices in an oratory, before the building of the Chapel that occupied the site of the present Chapel. The master's rooms were on the site of the present Lodge, and communicated with the garden by a turret-staircase, as at Peterhouse. The court was re-faced in plain gothic style in the last century, and so altered as to leave no information as to the nature of the original building. One of the early windows was however exposed a few years ago, when part of the modern facing was cleared away during alterations in the Combination room.

The College was re-founded by Dr. John Caius, in 1557. This eminent and learned man, born at Norwich,



was a fellow of Gonville Hall, and became principal of Physwick hostel which was then attached to Gonville College. He first turned his attention to divinity, and translated several prayers and theological works from Greek and Latin. He went to Padua, in 1539, and was professor of Greek there in 1541. At Padua he was attracted to medicine, and graduated as M.D., having studied under John Baptist Montanus, and lived eight months in the house of Vesalius, studying anatomy. He visited the Italian towns, and attended the medical lectures of Matthæus Curtius at Pisa. Returning to England, and having been admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians, he practised first at Cambridge, then at Shrewsbury (where he wrote a tract on the sweating sickness), subsequently at Norwich, and ultimately in London. He was physician to Edward VI, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. He was also nine times president of the College of Physicians, and there introduced the cushion, the silver verge or mace, and the book and seal, as ensigns of the president's authority. There is a similar small verge in Caius College, which, together with a book and cushion, was formerly carried before the master. Not improbably these were given by Caius. At the request of Henry VIII., he delivered lectures on anatomy for the instruction of the surgeons in London, and continued to do so for twenty years. Indeed, he may be said to have introduced the study of practical anatomy into England; and he made special provisions for its study in Caius College, which seem to have been taken advantage of, for we read in the life of the pious and profoundly learned Dr. Mede, of Christ's College (born 1586, died 1638), who resembled Caius in the variety and amount of his knowledge, that he was usually sent for when they had any anatomy at Caius College. Caius was regarded as the most learned man of his age, being eminent as a classical scholar, a physician, an anatomist, a naturalist, and an antiquary. The number of works which he wrote or edited amounts to thirty-four, a history of the University of Cambridge being one of them. He did not escape charges of Romanism

on the one hand, and of atheism on the other, "having a perverse stomach to the professors of the Gospel." He was master of the College from 1558 till shortly before his death, when he resigned in favour of Dr. Legge; but he took no stipend or emolument. He was buried in the Chapel, where is his tomb with the epitaph—

"Vivit post funera virtus.
Fui Caius.

Ætatis suæ lxiii. Obit. xxix. Julii, A.D. 1573.

A portrait of him hangs in the hall, and another in the combination room.

The "Merry Wives of Windsor" was written some thirty years after the death of Caius; and the name given to the physician in the comedy was probably a memory of the founder of this College.

Dr. Caius largely endowed this College, extended the site by purchasing adjacent tenements, and, in 1565, built the middle court, the design

Second or
"Caius" Court. of which he is said to have brought back with him from Padua. The character, however, which is a combination of Mediæval and Renaissance, does not savour of Italian conception. The only architect mentioned in the College records is Theodore Havens, of Cleves; but his share in the building is uncertain. In the construction of his court Dr. Caius followed out an elaborate symbolism. The entrance gate (opposite St. Michael's Church) was called the "Gate of Humility," it indicates the spirit in which a student was to approach his work: this was removed when the new building in Trinity Street was erected, and now gives access from the master's garden to the lecture-rooms, built in 1884, at the south-west corner of the College. The second gate—"an elegant specimen of Elizabethan classical style" (Willis)—was called the "Gate of Virtue," to indicate the necessity for purity of life, without which the student would never attain honour in the University or in the world. The third gate (then facing the ancient "Schools Street," but now facing the Senate House), through which the student passed to the schools to receive his degree, was

called the "Gate of Honour." It is a curious and pretty structure, in classical style, and was covered with delicate symbolical ornaments which have been lost by the peeling off of the stone. It is hexagonal above, and square below; and originally a sun-dial was placed upon each of the six surfaces. Several other sun-dials were disposed about this peculiar and interesting court, upon which Caius bestowed so much attention. It is still the practice in the College to take students for matriculation and degree to the Senate House through the "Gate of Honour." The second gate, connecting this middle court with the first court, is sometimes called the "Gate of Wisdom," but this name has no authority. It is due to the fact that the inscription *JOHANNES CAIUS POSUIT SAPIENTIAE*, which Dr. Caius placed upon the foundation stone of the College, has been repeated on the western face of the gate. Most wisely he directed the south side of his court to be left open for ventilation and light "lest the air, from being confined in a narrow space, should become foul." It is much to be wished that others had followed this good example, and that Colleges had been more commonly built with three sides only, as in this instance and that of Jesus, St. Catharine's and some others, instead of being built as closed quadrangles; but the prejudice in favour of the old closed quadrangles prevailed too much here and still more at Oxford, and the maximum of evil of the plan was attained in the recently-erected well-like master's court at Trinity.

The First Court. The first court, which presents a fine frontage to King's Parade, is built of Ancaster stone, and was erected in 1868. The style is that of the French Baronial Mansions of Francis I., and is supposed to be in general imitation of the Château de Blois. The architect was Mr. Waterhouse, who also added the apse to the chapel.

The Hall. The Hall is entered from the third or Gonville court. It is in Jacobean style, and was built, together with the combination-room and adjacent part of the College, after designs by Salvin, in 1853. It is a fine room 75 ft. by 36, and contains

portraits of Caius, Dr. Wm. Harvey, Dr. Samuel Clarke, Dr. Parr, bishop Jeremy Taylor, and bishop Mackenzie.

The Combination Room. In the Combination Room are portraits of Caius (over the mantelpiece), Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Trapps, who were benefactors, and others. The Chapel,

The Chapel. entered by the archway into the third court, where also is the entrance to the master's lodge, contains the monument before-mentioned to Caius, as well as monuments to Drs. Perse and Legge. Behind the Communion Table are mosaics, by Salviati of Venice, in tablets representing Eli and Samuel, Stephen and Josiah, the Saviour at Bethany, and other subjects.

The Library. The Library, approached by the hall-staircase, contains 15,000 vols. besides upwards of 700 MSS., including several Greek MSS., and the Caius collection of MSS. in Greek and Latin. Some of the illuminated MSS. are exhibited in a showcase; one feature of the collection is the Heraldic and Genealogical MSS. which are numerous and rare. There is also a collection of Greek, Roman, and British Coins. There are printed catalogues of the MSS. and of the early printed books and coins, made by the Rev. J. J. Smith, lately fellow and tutor of the College.

Dr. Wm. Harvey, the discoverer of the exact method of the circulation of the blood, and more particularly of the motive force of the heart, was a member of this College. A portrait of him is in the hall, a second in the combination room, and a third—said to be by Rembrandt—in the master's lodge. Harvey was born in 1578, came to Caius College at sixteen, took the B.A. degree at nineteen, and the M.D. degree at twenty-four. He was elected warden of Merton College, Oxford, in April, 1645, and held that office about a year. His celebrated treatise on the *Motion of the Heart and Blood* was published in 1628, when he was fifty. He died in 1657, in his eightieth year, and was buried in the family vault at Hempstead, near Saffron Walden, in Essex; "and there," Aubrey wrote, "at this time he lies, the lead that laps him but little changed, and showing indistinctively the outline of the form within; for he

lies not in an ordinary coffin, but the ceremonies that surround the body are immediately invested in their turn by the lead."

On the 18th of October, 1883, his remains were removed from their original resting-place to a Memorial Chapel built to receive them, a large number of members of the College of Physicians of London and other eminent members of the medical profession being present on the occasion.

Glisson, the anatomist, who died in 1667; Sir Thomas Gresham (founder of the Royal Exchange); Jeremy Taylor, and Dr. Wollaston were also students here besides a long array of eminent physicians, as shown by the roll of the College of Physicians and by the list of the present fellows of that College.

There are twenty-two fellowships, and about thirty-six scholarships and exhibitions, ranging in value from £20 to £100. Besides these, there are four or five Tancred studentships for medical students of the annual value of £100 each.



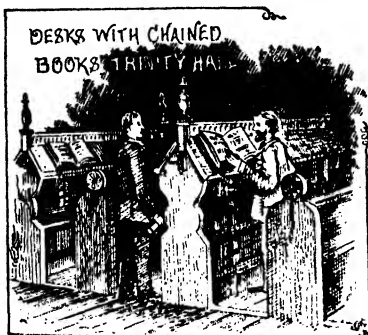
• TRINITY HALL.

THIS College was founded by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, in 1350, as the Hall of the Holy Trinity, for scholars of canon and civil law; and it continues to be peculiarly the legal College. It is the only one which has retained the title of "Hall," having done so probably in part to distinguish it from Trinity College. It is hence often designated as "The Hall." Part of the site belonged previously to the convent of Ely, and on it was a house for the monks to study in who wished to avail themselves of the advantages of University education. It was purchased of them by Bateman. The quadrangle was completed soon

The Chapel. after the foundation. The Chapel was probably erected later, about 1500, for, as in the case of Clare Hall, the services were celebrated in the neighbouring Church of S. John Baptist, and subsequently, in 1445, in an aisle built on the north side of the Chancel of S. Edward's Church. The chapel was altered and re-faced in 1730, extended eastward in 1864, and decorated in 1876. The stained glass in the windows was placed by Mrs. Geldart, wife of the late master. Over the altar is a picture of the Presentation in the temple, and on the western wall is a representation of the baptism of the Saviour. In the south wall, near where was formerly the east end, is a decorated piscina which was lately uncovered. The

The Library. Library, on the north side of the pleasant garden court, was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It should be visited, as it has preserved its ancient aspect better than any other in the University. The original desks remain; and each has a horizontal bar under the top secured at the end by a double lock, the two keys being formerly kept by the Master and the Dean, so that the presence of both was

requisite for the removal of a book. Along this bar were threaded the chains fastened to the several books



in the cases. The remains of the fastenings may still be seen upon the covers of some of the books; but none of the chains remain. The books were placed with the margins of the leaves turned outwards and with the titles written across them. The benches upon which the

readers of the books could sit, remain alongside the bookcases; and the chains were long enough to allow the reader to sit on the bench or to place the books on the desk at the top of the bookcase. There is a MS. history of the College compiled about 1750, from various sources, by Wm. Warren, a former fellow and benefactor. The Library also contains a MS. giving an account of the monastery and churches in Canterbury and various other information relating to that city (it was edited in the Rolls series of English historical works by the late Archdeacon Hardwick); an ancient Bible in good preservation; and a copy of the "Chronica Mundi" printed in Nuremburg in 1493, with quaint illustrations of the work of Creation, of the Deluge, and of various towns in Europe, also a map of Europe.

The first or principal Court is part of the original building, but was re-faced with Ketton stone, in plain Italian style with sash windows, about 1738. The eastern side was destroyed by fire in 1852, and rebuilt by Salvin. The western or library—or garden—court, approached through the screens, is open towards the river. On the north side of the garden court is the Lodge,

The Lodge. which has been recently much enlarged, indeed nearly rebuilt. The southern part of the front of the College forming the eastern side

The New Court. of the New Court was built by Waterhouse in 1872.

The Combination Room. The Combination Room over the kitchen was built in 1563. It was re-wainscotted in 1730; about which time

The Hall. the present Hall was built on the site of the Old Hall. In the Hall are portraits of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd and other masters of the College, including one of the present master, by Frank Holl, also of Chief Justice Cockburn, and others.

The red-brick house on the north of the College has recently been built to enable the tutor, who is a married man, to reside within the precincts of the College.

A new and elegant building, in Elizabethan style, for the accommodation of fellows and students has recently been erected on the north side of the College near the river. Messrs. Grayson and Olde, of Liverpool, were the architects, under whose auspices also the Lodge has been altered and refaced with stone.

A union with Clare Hall was contemplated in the time of Edward VI., but the scheme was abandoned.

Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, was master of the College till his death in 1558. He would never give up his post, but said "If all his palaces were blown down by iniquity, he would creep honestly into that shell." There is a portrait of him, by Holbein, in the library. Glisson, the anatomist, was a member of this College, as well as of Caius. Lord Howard, of Effingham, the Earl of Chesterfield, Thomas Bilney, and Chief Justice Cockburn were also members of "The Hall."

The founder's cup (1350), is one of the most ancient pieces of plate in the country, and, next to the ale-horn at Corpus, is the most ancient in the University.

There are thirteen fellowships and sixteen scholarships from £70 to £20 *per annum*, besides others for students who have not commenced residence.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

THIS College was founded by the Gilds (see p. 7) of Corpus Christi, and of S. Mary, in 1352, and was for many years called Bene't College, from its proximity to S. Benedict's Church. The two Gilds, which had their halls near S. Benedict's and S. Mary's Churches, were incorporated together, and "being thus happily married, were not long childless, but a small college was erected by their united efforts, which was called the House of the Scholars of the Body of Christ and of the Blessed Virgin Mary." The letters patent were granted by Edward III., at the request of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who was alderman of the Gild of Corpus Christi.

The College at first consisted of what is now the Second or Old Court, near S. Benedict's Church, which was built on ground vacated by pulling down the houses of some of the members of the gild who relinquished them for the purpose; and the space was very limited. Additions to the ground were made by acquiring, in 1353, the space adjoining Free School Lane, on which Gonville College first stood, also by the purchase from Queens', of S. Bernard's Hostel, near S. Botolph's Church, in 1534, and by the gradual purchase of houses fronting Trumpington Street.

The The quadrangle of the old court, with
Old Court. hall, kitchen, and master's dwelling, and chambers on three sides, was completed

much as it now stands soon after the foundation of the College. Willis judges it to have been the earliest of the closed quadrangles in Cambridge; and it has undergone less alteration than any of the old College courts. In the first instance the rooms had bare walls; those on the ground had clay floors. Those above were open to the roof. The *solaria* or garrets were made later. The walls were very thick, but it was found necessary

to add the buttresses about 1500; and further repairs were carried out in 1650, to defray the expenses of which some of the College plate was sold and a subscription raised. In this interesting old quadrangle the master's dwelling occupied the upper story of the corner on the east of the hall, and there was a passageway beneath, giving entrance to the hall, the doorway of which remains. A room near the master's rooms was fitted up as the library in 1557. The court was entered from the churchyard by a gateway which still exists at the west of S. Benedict's Church.

The Chapel. There was no Chapel for the members of the College, who used the Church till about 1550, when a small Chapel was built on the south side of the chancel of the Church. This opened into the chancel by a door, and was connected with the College by a turret-staircase and a gallery, and also communicated with a narrow room under the gallery. It is now used as a vestry, the parish paying a nominal rent for it to the College. Above this small chapel was a second room or upper Chapel, which opened directly into the gallery, and which was also used as a lecture room, according to the custom prevalent in former times. The rooms, the gallery, and the turret-staircase remain on the side next Free School Lane. There is also the archway under the gallery, on the south of the narrow room just mentioned, by which the parishioners had access to the entrance-porch then existing on the south side of the Church, the arrangements being similar to those between Little S. Mary's Church and Peterhouse.

In 1579 a Chapel was built within the College walls by the munificence of Sir Nicholas Bacon. It stood on the ground occupied by the present Chapel, to make way for which and the new court it was entirely destroyed, with the exception of the stall-work, which was used in the new Chapel, and four canopies from the west end which are in the hall of the master's lodge. The present Chapel, in perpendicular style, is entered from the first or new court. It was lengthened eastward in 1870.

The New Court. The New Court, in the Perpendicular style, by Wilkins, was commenced in 1823, the frontage towards Trumpington Street having been previously occupied by a row of houses. Trumpington Street was then widened, and the row called "Corpus Buildings" was erected. The corner house of this row was pulled down and rebuilt for the London and County Bank about forty years ago. The Chapel and Master's Lodge, with rooms, occupy the east side of the Court; the Hall and Combination Room are on the north, and the Library, with a muniment room under it, is on the south.

The Hall. The Hall is approached at the north-east corner of the New Court, where is also the entrance to the Old Court and the Kitchen. It is a handsome room with oak panelling and a good oak roof. The light from the large windows and the oriel is softened by stained glass in which the arms of various members of the College and others have good effect. Amongst these the "Pigs" of Sir Nicholas Bacon appropriately figure in the oriel. The portrait of Archbishop Parker is in the place of honour, with those of Archbishops Tenison and Herring at the sides. The portraits of the present and the late Master are on the north wall over the dais. The old Hall is used as the kitchen, and has its original open roof.

The Combination Room. In the Combination Room are portraits of Sir John Cust, Erasmus, Dean Colet and Sir Nicholas Bacon; and a copy of Raphael's "School of Athens" in the vatican, attributed to Nicholas Poussin. In the stained glass of the oriel windows are the arms of various fellows of the College.

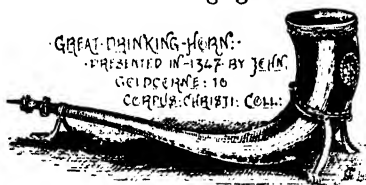
The Library. The Library contains one of the most valuable collections of MSS. in the kingdom. It was made by Archbishop Parker soon after the dissolution of the monasteries and was left by him to the College, of which he had been Master from 1538 to 1553, when he was stripped of his preferment because he would not conform to Romanism. The following are some of the more interesting and important MSS.

placed in show cases.—(cclxxii) A Psalter and Litany written at Rheims, in 884, with Romanesque ornamentation, and containing at the end one of the earliest copies of the "*Quicumque vult.*"—(clxi) *Vitæ aliquot sanctorum*, of the twelfth century, containing an archiepiscopal figure, supposed to be of St. Dunstan, in the act of blessing with the crosier inverted.—(clxxiii) The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (the oldest of the six of that description), from the monastery of Christ's Church, Canterbury, containing the annals of England from the invasion of Julius Cæsar.—(cxcvii) The four Gospels written shortly before the Norman conquest.—Homilies and other Saxon MSS.—(cclxxxvi) St. Jerome's version of the four Gospels in Latin, before the end of the sixth century, sent by Gregory the Great to S. Augustine of Canterbury.—(lxi) A richly illuminated fifteenth century MS. of Chaucer's *Troilus*.—(cccxxiv) The *Miroir des dames*, one of the forty books bought from the library of Charles V., of France, whose signature and arms it bears, by John, Duke of Bedford.—(lxxix) Bishop Clifford's Pontifical, with illuminations illustrative of each office of the pre-reformation Anglican Church. (cxxi); it contains, among other Synodalia, the signatures to the *forty-two* articles, of the Archbishops and Bishops present at the Synod of London, 1562. The number was subsequently reduced to *thirty-nine*.—(clxxi) The Scotch Chronicle in 1480, containing among other illuminations one of the coronation of Alexander III. of Scotland upon the stone at Score.—(xxvi) The first volume of the *Chronica Majora* of St. Alban's, by Matthew of Paris (who was present at the coronation of Henry III.), containing a picture of the murder of Thomas à Becket. (clxxxiii) The Anglo-Saxon translation of Bede's life of St. Cuthbert, presented by King Athelstan in 930 to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, in Durham.—(clxxxiii) The *Biblia Pauperum*, a block book of the early 15th century, the only block-book in Cambridge, (clxiv) The Winchester Tropary (liturgical music) of the 10th century, one of the most valuable pieces of early music extant. The *Laurentius de Saona*, printed by Caxton, the only other known copy

of which is at Upsala.—The *Sarum Manual*, printed by Pynson, in 1506.

In a collection left by Rev. S. S. Lewis to the College, among other early printed books, are a copy of Valerius Maximus (editio princeps), Mainz, 1471, by Peter Schœffer; Cicero de Oratore (editio princeps), Rome, 1459; Macrobius (editio princeps), Venice, 1472; Juvenal and Persius, Naples, 1474-5; Juvenal and Persius, Ferrara, 1474; Cicero's Letters, Milan, 1472. These are all from the Blenheim Library. Mr. Lewis also bequeathed a collection of gems and coins, of which latter a shekel and a half-shekel of the 5th year are believed to be unique.

Ancient Plate. The most varied and interesting collection of ancient plate in the University is in this College. It includes the great ale-horn (or wassail horn: so called from "*was hál*," "be whole," a form of wishing good health) finely mounted in



gilt-silver, given to the guild of Corpus Christi, in 1347, by John Goldcorne, alderman of that body, and one of the most interesting of the few ancient

pieces of plate remaining in the kingdom¹; three silver mazers (in the German, *Maser*² is a spot, speck, or grain of wood, and these cups are made of maple, a speckled wood), bowls of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; the cup or mazer of the three kings, probably about 1500, with their names (Jasper, Melchior, and Balthazar) engraved upon the silver-gilt rim; a complete set of thirteen apostles' spoons (S. Paul, 1515-16, the rest, 1566-67), given by Archbishop Parker, as also his elegant standing cup with cover, and his ewer and basin, 1545. There is also an ostrich's egg coeval with the horn. It was called the "Gripe's Eye," and was

¹ There is a similar wassail horn, of about the same date, and more elaborately mounted, at Queen's College, Oxford.

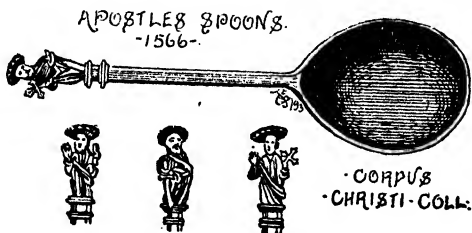
² "Measles" from the same.

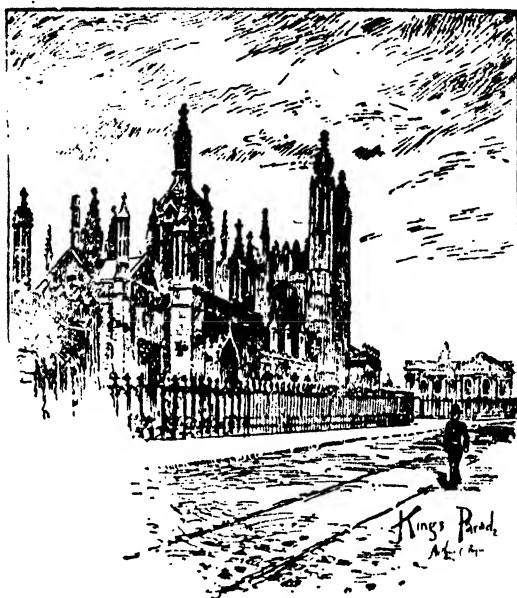
originally used as a pyx for carrying the Eucharist. Unhappily its ancient silver mounting became broken, and the egg was made into a standing cup, with fresh mounting of Elizabethan date and character. The name "Gripe's Eye" (or egg) was not unfrequently given to cups formed of ostrich's eggs. The ostrich was so little known that its eggs were attributed to the fabulous gripe or griffin."¹

Sir Nicholas Bacon was a member of the College, and, as we have seen, a benefactor; Archbishops Parker and Tenison, Drs. Tyson, Stukely, and Pitcairn, were also members of the College.

There are twelve fellowships. There are altogether twenty-six scholarships, viz.: six of £60, three of £40, six of £30, four of £25 (one of which may be held in addition to a larger scholarship) and three of £20 with rooms; all perfectly open; also six exhibitions varying in value from £18 to £36, appropriated to students from the schools of Canterbury, Norwich, and S. Paul's, London. An examination is held annually for awarding three entrance scholarships, two of £60 and one of £40. The sizarships (annual value about £25 each) are given yearly by examination at the beginning of October. There is a fund from which gratuities are given to deserving students.

¹ Cambridge Old College Plate, by A. P. Humphry, in *Art Journal*, June, 1888.





KING'S COLLEGE

WAS founded by Henry VI., in 1441, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, his patron saint, on the site of several hostels and pieces of ground purchased by his Commissioners, opposite Clare, between Milne street and the schools. A court was erected here much after the usual College plan, with hall on the north side, and a chapel on the south side which fell down in 1536. The king's intentions do not appear at first to have gone beyond this unambitious project, and the foundation was only for a Rector and twelve scholars. The rooms were used till 1828. At that time, the new buildings on the south side of the College being completed, the ground of the old court was sold to the University; and, in

1835, it was cleared for the extension of the Library, the gateway and wall, on the west side, alone remaining. The beauty of this gateway, called by Scott one of the architectural gems of Cambridge, shows that an architect of no mean pretensions was employed in the work of building the court. It was left unfinished, not having been completed, because in 1443 the king, urged by his scholars, who found their cramped side too small, entertained a larger project; but quite recently the gateway has been completed, in accordance with the original design, in connection with the extension of the University Library in this direction. In order to carry out the larger project of the king, active steps were taken, and in the course of three years a site was acquired which nearly equalled the present. It extended from the High street to the river. It was bounded on the north by the old, or original, court of Henry VI., and Clare, and on the south by the ground of the Carmelites or Whitefriars, now forming the provost's garden and part of Queens'¹, as well as by S. Austin's Hostel and S. Austin's Lane, which latter ran from the Whitefriars to the High Street. The site included part of Milne street, which crossed it in such a direction that it must have passed through the present site of the north and south doors of the Chapel; and the portion of this and of other streets connected with it, which were included in the site, were granted to the king by the mayor and corporation in 1445; not, however, without much contention and difficulty, for many interests were concerned, and the site was already fully occupied by private and religious houses, by streets, and at least one Church. To compensate the town for the loss of access to the river, sustained by this grant, another way, St. Michael's Lane, now called Trinity Lane, leading to Garret's (Gerard's or Garrard's, or Garyte's²) Hostel Bridge, was obtained in 1545, on the north of Trinity Hall. In 1449 S. Austin's Hostel, and in 1823 King's Lane to

¹ A boundary wall built across the Whitefriars' ground, between King's and Queens' in 1651, is the present southern wall of the Provost's garden.

² Garyte's Hostel was founded by John de Kegni in 1329. The word garyte means a watchtower.

the south of it, were occupied by the College. The piece of ground called "Butt Close," on the west side of the river, was granted to the College by the mayor and corporation in 1447. It perhaps derived its name, like "Butt Green" on the south of Jesus, from having been used for archery.

The College, on this larger site, was founded in conjunction with Eton College, after the example of Wykeham's foundation of New College, Oxford, in conjunction with Winchester School, but upon a more royal plan, which was quite irrespective of that for the small College already built, and was intended entirely to supersede it. It comprised (1) the Chapel; (2) a cloister on the west of the Chapel, enclosing a burial ground 200 feet from east to west, and 175 feet from north to south;¹ (3) in the middle of the western side of the cloister was to be a belfry tower 120 feet high exclusive of angle-turrets terminating in pinnacles;



(4) a closed quadrangle, which was to measure 230 feet by 238. The Chapel was to form the northern

¹ A cloister cemetery formed part of Wykeham's plan for New College, Oxford.

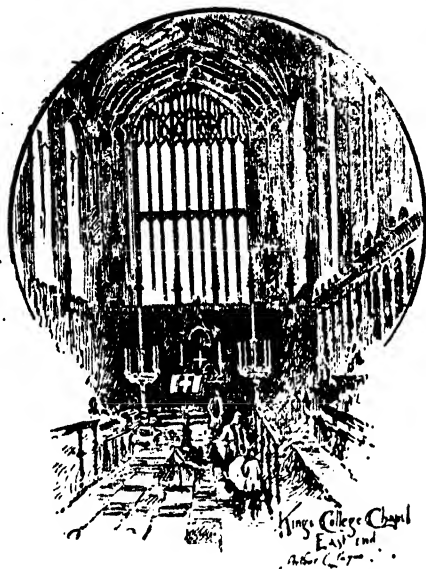
side of the quadrangle. On the east, next to what is now King's Parade, were to be chambers and an entrance gateway with a tower. On the west, a library, with rooms for lectures, &c., above it; also the hall and three rooms for the Provost, with a small adjacent building for kitchens and offices. On the south were to be chambers. The buildings were to have one storey with stairs in projecting turrets. The ground between the quadrangle and the river was to be laid out as a garden. There was to be a passage to it through the western range of the quadrangle, and there was to be a bridge over the river. Both the eastern and western ranges of the quadrangle were to abut upon the Chapel.

Of this carefully-matured plan the Chapel is the only part that was carried out; and this was not completed till more than fifty years after the founder's death. The tower in the cloisters would have been a grand architectural feature, and would have done much to supply one of the deficiencies of Cambridge. The effect which would have been produced by the completion of the closed quadrangle, with its ranges abutting upon the eastern and western bays of the Chapel, and quite enclosing the space within its four sides, may, perhaps, be questioned upon sanitary, as well as upon æsthetic, grounds.

The Chapel. The Chapel, with its fine proportions, noble windows, gigantic but elegant buttresses, beautiful turrets, and boldly designed parapet, is a truly royal structure. Fuller speaks of it as "one of the rarest fabricks in Christendom, wherein the stone work, wood work, and glass work contend which shall deserve most admiration." Carter¹ remarks that "in consequence of the long period which its construction occupied, it holds quite a unique position in the history of architecture in England. The foundations were laid at a time when medieval art, already beginning in the south of Europe to feel the great classical revival of Italy, still held an undivided sway in our own country. The work was still in progress when the

1 King's College Chapel, by T. J. P. Carter, 1867.

style finally yielded to the new impulse, so that this,



almost the last great triumph of English Gothic art, became one of the first homes of its foreign successor. Nowhere in England can be seen so complete and magnificent a series of coloured glass windows as here, or so fine a specimen of renaissance wood-work as the roof-loft which divides the interior of the building." "Almost exactly coeval with the revolution in art

was the political disturbance which" transferred the supremacy over the Church in England from the See of Rome to the Crown, "and the changes affecting Church arrangement and ritual which ensued. Hence it arose that this Chapel, designed and built for one form of worship, was still unfinished when another was introduced. By some happy chance it has escaped, almost without exception, the hand of the spoiler, so that the pages of its history may be read in its structure and its ornament, without the interruptions we so frequently meet."

Nicholas Close, subsequently Bishop of Carlisle, one of the first six fellows, was at one period an overseer of the work, and is reputed, but without sufficient reason, to have been the architect. The first stone was laid by Henry VI., 1446, as was not uncommon, under the place intended for the high altar, which was fourteen

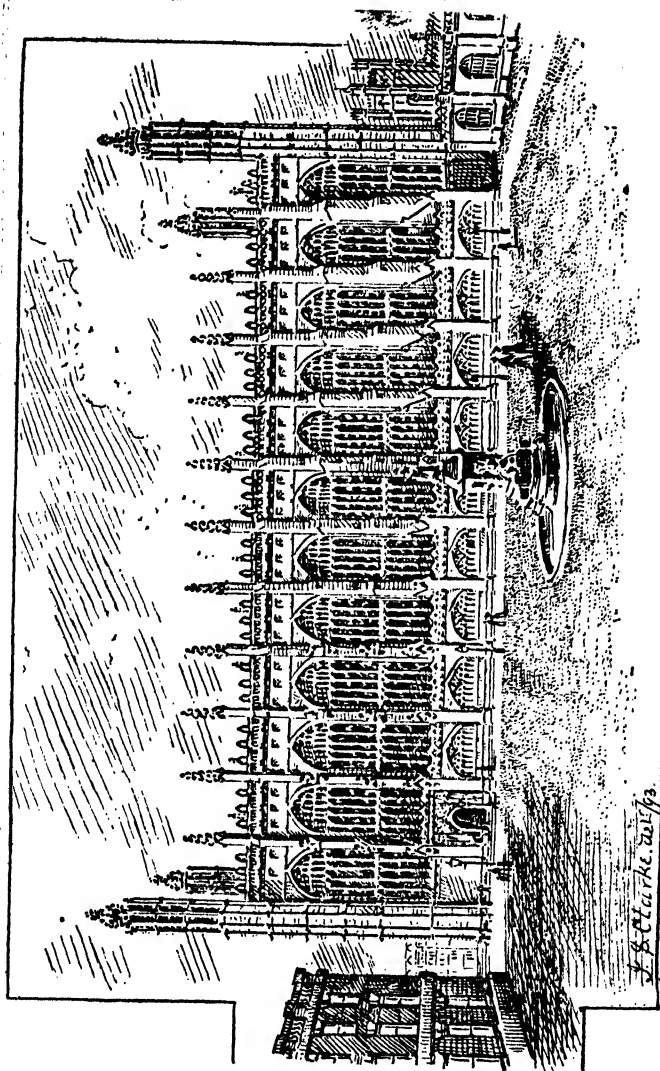
feet from the east wall. The stone employed for the Chapel, at first, was from Thesdale, in Yorkshire. After about three years, stone was obtained from the quarry of magnesian limestone at Huddlestone, in Yorkshire. The entire foundation was laid from these quarries; and the range of the stone taken from them—running in an oblique line 4 or 5 feet above the ground at the west, to the spring of the arches of the side windows at the east—may be recognised by the beautiful surface and whiteness of this stone, which distinguish it from the Weldon oolite used in the remainder of the Chapel. This oblique line has been taken to indicate the progress that was made during the life of Henry VI., or soon after. There are, however, indications that the eastern part of the Chapel was roofed in before his death, and the greater ornamentation of the western part of the Chapel (the crowns, roses, portcullises, dragons, greyhounds and antelopes, on the buttresses and in the interior), in comparison with the eastern part, is some confirmation of the view that the latter was completed at an earlier date than the former. After the death of this King, during the wars of the roses, the work was carried on slowly and discontinuously. Edward IV. contributed money and material, and the eastern part was probably finished in his time. At length Henry VII., who had the greatest veneration for the memory of his predecessor, and was anxious to secure the intercessions of so pious a person, finding that his own life was drawing to a close, in the year before his death (1508), made liberal grants and bequests for the Chapel. ¹The works were accordingly recommenced and carried on with more of that ornament and repetition of heraldic device which marked the Tudor period, and which is, perhaps, not without some detriment to the severe grandeur and dignity of the original plan. The stone-work is thought to have been completed in 1515; the glazing of the windows to have been done 1526-31; and the wood-carving in the interior,

¹ He visited the College in 1505, accompanied by his son, afterwards Henry VIII.; the chancel was filled up, and Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, then President of Queens', officiated at the services.

1532-36. The last shews, as Carter observes, "that the Gothic epoch in the history of the Chapel is at an end; that the rude energy of the northern conquerors has given place to the refinement of the south; and that Italian wood-carvers and Flemish draughtsmen tread in the steps of the English Freemasons." The Chapel is 289 ft. long by 40 ft. broad, in height 94 ft., to the top of the towers 146 ft. It is one of the finest and most complete perpendicular buildings in the country, with an octagonal tower surmounted by an ogee-shaped cupola at each of the four corners. There are eleven buttresses, with four stages and lofty pinnacles on each side, and chantries between them. Five of these buttresses on the north side, and four on the south, are ornamented with crowns, roses, portcullises, and dragons. The battlements are of fine rich open-work. The sun-dial on the eastern pier of the south porch bears date 1578, and the motto, "*Ut hora sic fugit vita.*" The interior has a richly vaulted stone roof with a pendant keystone of a ton weight, in the centre of each of the twelve divisions. These keystones are faced alternately with a rose and a portcullis. It probably covers a more extensive space than any continuous vault in the country, and it is a specimen of the peculiarly English method known as fan-vaulting, perhaps the most beautiful kind of roof ever devised.¹ The spaces between the windows are filled with niches, roses, portcullises and fleurs-de-lis. The stone carvings are bold and in good style.

It may be added that the portcullis was the badge of the house of Beaufort and Tudor; the rose was the badge of Edward I., and was afterwards the emblem of England; the fleur-de-lis was adopted by Edward III. as the sign of his being king of France, and continued to be used by his successors. The Antelopes were the supporters of the arms of Henry VI. The arms and supporters (dragons and greyhounds) of Henry VII. are in the lower division of every part of the ante-chapel.

¹ G. G. Scott, in his *Essay on the History of English Architecture*, gives reasons for thinking that a lierne vault, similar to that in the Lady Chapel at Ely, was at first contemplated, and that the magnificent fan-vault was an after-thought.



KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

On a rose in the south-west corner of the ante-chapel is carved a small half-figure of a woman, probably the Virgin Mary. It has acquired a considerable celebrity, perhaps from its being the only figure of this kind in the chapel. It is most likely due to the fancy of a workman.

The oak screen was erected as a rood-loft (though it does not appear that a rood was placed upon it) in Henry VIII.'s time, between the marriage (1532) and the death (1536) of Anne Boleyn, for it bears the initials of the king, H. R., and those of the Queen, R. A. (Regina Anna), within true lover's knots, and also the rose, fleur-de lis, and portcullis. It is supposed that this public recognition of Anne Boleyn as Queen of England (the only recognition of its kind in existence) was the reason for Queen Elizabeth's influence being exerted to preserve the screen from destruction in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Carter says, "It is perhaps the finest piece of sculpture in wood of which this country can boast. In general appearance it is massive and well-proportioned; the beauty and variety of its details will repay the closest examination, while in perfection of workmanship it could not be surpassed. Any acquaintance with Italian work of the same date will, I think, produce the conviction that we owe its execution to the hands of Italians, several of whom we know to have been employed by Henry VIII. and some of his court." It is regarded as the most beautiful piece of wood-carving out of Italy.

The gates of the screen were made by a carver named Woodroffe, in 1636; and the arms of Charles I. are carved upon them. The stalls which extend along the north and south walls are evidently of the same date as the screen; but the canopies, &c., above them are much later. In 1633, Thomas Weaver, Fellow of Eton College, gave the coats of arms in elm-wood together with the pilasters which frame them. The canopies were put up by Cornelius Austin, a wood-carver of Cambridge, between 1675 and 1678, the cost being defrayed by subscription. He has tried, but without much success, to imitate the style of the canopies which form part of the screen.

The Altar. The high altar, which was destroyed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, stood one bay further westward than the present altar does; a position which was afterwards occupied by the communion table until 1770, when the then celebrated Mr. Essex designed the existing wood-work in Gothic style. The panel-work which intervenes between it and the stalls had been put up by Austin in 1678. The altar-piece—a 'Deposition' ascribed to Daniel de Volterra, from the Orleans gallery—was given by Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, in 1780.

The Lectern. The brass lectern was given by Dr. Hacomblen, Provost 1509 to 1529, to whose energy the completion of the Chapel was much due. He was interred in the second chantry from the west on the south side, which was decorated by him with a view to his interment. It is early sixteenth century brass-work with a statuette of Henry VII.

The pavement of the choir, in black and white marble, was laid in 1702. At the time of the visit of Queen Elizabeth, in 1564, the western part—the part between the north, south and west doors—was covered with rushes.

*The
Ante-Chapel,
&c.*

The ante-chapel was paved with Portland stone in 1774. The chapels on the south side were once used as a library, and the bookcases in some of them still exist.

In that on the west of the organ screen is the oldest painted glass in the chapel. The practice in former times of using churches and chapels for various secular as well as religious purposes was carried out here to the full on the occasion of Queen Elizabeth's visit, when on Sunday evening, August 6th, 1564, after the Queen had heard service in the chapel, a comedy of Plautus, in the original, was performed before Her Majesty, by torch-light, upon a stage erected for the occasion in the middle of the north side of the ante-chapel, and she stayed it out though it lasted till twelve o'clock at night. The performers were persons selected out of all the colleges. The Queen's ladies at this visit were lodged in the fellows' rooms, and the Maids of Honour at Caius

College, while the Queen was received at the Provost's Lodge. With reference to the use of chapels for secular purposes (see p. 39).

The Organ. The Organ-case was made and placed upon the rood-loft in 1606. During the civil war the organ and case were taken down, and choral services were prohibited here, as well as elsewhere; but although the Earl of Manchester's soldiers were lodged in the chapel, the destroying hand, generally so active at this period, was by some influence arrested here, and no great harm appears to have been done to the chapel or the windows. Another organ was built in 1688. It was re-constructed by Avery, in 1803, and further enlarged by Messrs. Hill, in 1859, and again in 1889. It is a fine instrument; and the acoustic properties of the chapel are excellent. In few buildings are the choral services and anthems performed to greater advantage.

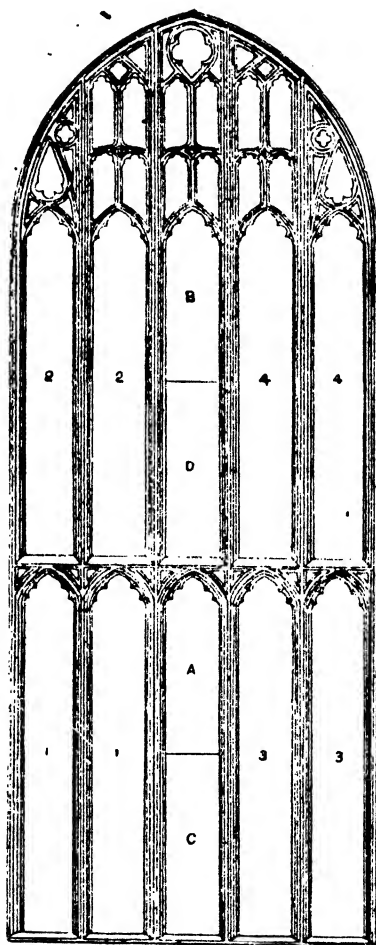
The Timber Roof. The remarkable timber roof over the stone roof should be visited, and a view of the district from the top of the chapel obtained. The timber was given by Henry VII., or his executors, and came chiefly from Wethersfield Park.

The Windows. The windows—except the west window—were glazed with stained glass between 1515 and 1531, by Barnard Flower, the King's glazier, and four other glaziers resident in London. The designs, the value of which cannot be too highly estimated, were furnished, so far as we can judge, by the same artists. The cost of them is said to have been defrayed, or partly defrayed, out of the fine paid by Nix, Bishop of Norwich, in consequence of a premunire in which he became involved in the time of Henry VIII. There are twelve windows on each side (besides an east and a west window). The plan is the same in all. The tracery in the upper part is occupied by heraldic devices. Below this, each side window has five lights divided horizontally by the transom, so as to make an upper and a lower tier. The middle lights of both tiers are also subdivided, making four divisions (A, B, C, D, in the accompanying diagram), containing figures called "Messengers," because they bear, on scrolls or devices,

descriptions in Latin (usually texts of Scripture) of the pictures at the sides. Some of the Messengers are venerable figures like prophets, others are angels. The two side-lights below the transom on each side are occupied by a single picture; the same is the case with the two above. There are thus four pictures, two above and two below, in each window along the sides of the chapel, and the four messengers occupy the middle light in its whole length. The pictures in the lower tier (1 & 3) give for the most part events in our Lord's life, the series beginning in the western-most window in the north side. The pictures in the upper tier (2 & 4) are from the Old Testament, the Apocrypha, or legendary history; and, generally, the subject of each is supposed to correspond typically with that of the picture in beneath it.

Mr. Clark says that the windows are "the most important specimens of English glass painting that have been preserved. They present a singularly happy blending of colours, produced by a most ingenious juxtaposition of pure tints. The half tints so dear to the present generation were, fortunately, unknown in the days when they were set up. Thus, though there is a profusion of brilliant scarlet, and light blue, and golden yellow, there is no gaudiness. Again, all the glass admits light without let or hindrance, the shading being laid on with a sparing hand, so that the greatest amount of brilliancy is ensured. This is further enhanced by a very copious use of a white or slightly yellow glass. It must not, however, be supposed that the grand effect of colour is all that has been aimed at. The pictures bear close study as works of art. The figures are rather larger than life, and boldly drawn, so as to be well seen from a great distance; but the faces are full of expression and individuality, and each scene is a beautiful composition." He mentions as examples of especial excellence the *Manna in the Wilderness*, where the woman, seated with her starving child in her lap, offers a wonderful picture of despair; the *Entry into Jerusalem*; the *Maries at the Tomb of Christ*; the *Descent into Hell*; and the *Resurrection*. "Again, what richness of imagination is shown in the forms of the angels and the demons! How beautiful are the rosy plumes of the angel that witnesses the baptism of Christ; how weird and fantastic is the demon that mocks at the sufferings of Job, or the doomed spirit that gnarls at the Saviour who has broken into his domain and is standing at the gates of hell."

They bear evidence of having been executed by various hands, and shew differences of style and of excellence in the designs; and, though Flemish and German influences may be traceable, they are probably the result of English art.



The following list gives the subjects of the pictures as far as they have been deciphered, beginning with the western-most window on the *north* side. The New Testament antitype below on the left (1) is given first with its messenger (A), followed by the type above (2) with its messenger (B). Then the New Testament antitype below on the right (3), with its messenger (C), followed by the type above (4), with its messenger (D). The writings on the scrolls are here given only in the first four.

NORTH SIDE.

I.

1. Joachim and Anna at the Golden Gate of the Temple.
A. *Angelus.*
2. Joachim's Offering refused by the High Priest.
B. *Angelus.*
3. Birth of the Virgin.
C. *Peperit Anna Mariam benedictam.*
4. Joachim with the Shepherds.
D. *Peperit Anna Mariam benedictam.*

II.

1. Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple.
A. *Maria domino oblata est in templo.*
2. Presentation of a Golden Tablet (found by fishermen in the sand) in the temple of the sun.
B. *Mensa aurea (in zabulo) oblata est in templo.*
3. Marriage of Joseph and Mary.
C. *Hic virgo Maria despons' Joseph.*
4. Marriage of Tobit and Sara.
D. *Hic Sara desponsatur Thobie [minori.]*

III.

1. The Annunciation.
A. *En Bethleem terra Juda non eris minima inter principes.*
—Matt. ii. 6.
2. Eve Tempted by the Serpent.
B. *Præcepit Deus [ne comed] eremus [et ne] tangeremus [ill] ud.*—Gen. iii. 3.
3. The Nativity.
C. *Natus est Jesus in Bethleem Juda regnante Herode.*
Matt. ii. 1.
4. Moses and the Burning Bush.
D. *Apparuit ei Dominus in flamma ignis de medio rubi.*
—Exod. iii. 2.

IV.

1. The Circumcision.
 - A. *Impleti sunt dies octo ut aranderetur [sic] puer.*—Luke ii. 21.
2. The Circumcision of Isaac.
 - B. *Vocavit que Abraham nomen filii sui quem genuit ei Sara Isaac et circumcidit eum octavo die.*—Gen. xxi. 3, 4.
3. The Adoration of the Magi.
 - C. *Abertis thesauris suis obtulerunt ei munera.*—Matt. ii. 2.
4. The Queen of Sheba visits Solomon.
 - D. *Dedit regi centum viginti talenta auri.*—1 Kings x. 10.

V.

1. The Purification of the Virgin.
 - A.
2. The Purification of Women under the Law.
 - B.—Ex. xiii. 2.
3. The Flight into Egypt.
4. Jacob's Flight from Esau.

VI.

1. The idols of Egypt falling down before the Infant Jesus.
 2. The Golden Calf.
3. The Massacre of the Innocents.
 4. The Massacre of the Seed Royal by Athaliah.—2 Kings xi. 2.

VII.

1. The Baptism of Christ.
 2. Naaman Washing in Jordan.
3. The Temptation of Christ.
 4. Esau tempted to sell his birthright.

VIII.

1. The Raising of Lazarus.
 2. Elisha raising the Shunammite's Son.
3. The entry of Christ into Jerusalem.
 4. David with the Head of Goliath.

IX.

1. The last Supper.
 2. The Manna in the Wilderness.
3. The Agony in the Garden.
 4. The fall of the rebel Angles.

X.

1. The Betrayal of Christ.
 2. Cain killing Abel.
3. Christ blindfolded and mocked.
 4. Shimei cursing David.

XI.

1. Christ before the High Priest.
2. Jeremiah imprisoned.
3. Christ mocked before Herod.
4. Noah mocked by Ham.

XII.

1. The Flagellation of Christ.
2. Job vexed by Satan.
3. Christ crowned with Thorns.
4. Solomon crowned.

EAST WINDOW.

Ecce Homo	Lower north triplet.
Pilate washing his hand	Lower centre "
Christ bearing the Cross	Lower south "
Christ nailed to the Cross	Upper north "
The Crucifixion	Upper centre "
The Deposition	Upper south "

Carter remarks of this window that, "as well in its general conception as in the power of the drawing and splendid harmony of colouring, it is, I believe, without a rival in this or any other country."

SOUTH SIDE.

XII.

1. Naomi and her Daughter-in-law.
3. Christ bewailed.
- 2 and 4. Moses and the Brazen Serpent.

This window has been altered from the original plan, in which No. 1 was in the upper tier, and Moses and the brazen serpent have been made to occupy the whole of the upper tier.

XI.

1. The Entombment.
2. Casting of Joseph into the Pit.
3. The release of the Spirits from Prison.
4. The Exodus.

X.

1. The Resurrection.
2. Jonah cast up by the Whale.
3. Christ appearing to the Virgin.
4. Tobias returning to his Mother.

IX.

1. The three Maries at the empty Sepulchre.
2. Reuben, seeking Joseph, finds the Pit empty.
3. Christ recognised by Mary Magdalene.
4. Darius finding Daniel alive in the Lions' Den.

VIII.

1. Christ appearing to the Disciples on the way to Emmaus.
2. The Angel appearing to Habakkuk.
3. The Supper at Emmaus.
4. Habakkuk feeding Daniel.

VII.

1. The Incredulity of S. Thomas.
2. The return of the Prodigal Son.
3. Christ blessing the Apostles.
4. Joseph welcoming Jacob.

VI.

1. The Ascension.
2. Elijah carried up to Heaven.
3. The Descent of the Holy Spirit.
4. Moses receives the Tables of the Law.

V.

1. S. Peter preaching on the day of Pentecost.
2. S. Peter and S. John healing the lame man at the Beautiful gate of the Temple.
3. Ananias struck dead.
4. Arrest of S. Peter and S. John.

IV.

1. S. Paul and S. Barnabas worshipped at Lystra.
2. The conversion of S. Paul.
3. S. Paul disputing with Jews at Damascus.

III.

1. S. Paul setting out from Philippi.
2. S. Paul casting out a Spirit of Divination.
3. S. Paul before the Chief Captain.
4. S. Paul before Nero.

II.

1. The Death of the Virgin.
2. The Death of Tobias.
3. The Burial of the Virgin.
4. The Burial of Jacob.

I.

1. The Assumption of the Virgin.
2. The Translation of Enoch.
3. The Coronation of the Virgin.
4. Solomon receiving his Mother Bathsheba.

WEST WINDOW.

Christ upon the Throne of Judgment	Upper centre triplet.
Apostles and other Saints in the Hall of Judgment	Upper south "
Ditto ditto	Upper north "
The base of the Throne, with S. Michael between two other Angels bearing Scrolls	Lower centre "
Angels with the Blessed. among whom is King Henry VI. holding up the Chapel	Lower south "
Angels with the damned	Lower north "

The glass of this window, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, who also made the glass of the fine west window, representing the same subject, in S. John's Chapel, it was completed in 1879, at the expence of E. Stacey, M.A., formerly a fellow of the College. It is a very fine window, and the style of the other windows has been carefully and successfully copied.

A Lodge for the Provost was built before 1450, between the Chapel and Trumpington Street, and a suitable retinue was provided for him.

Though the founder's plan for completing the quadrangle does not appear to have been subsequently entertained, a plan for so doing was made by Hawkesmore—one of Wren's pupils—in 1713, and sanctioned by Wren. It was not, however, carried out, and in 1724, the foundation of the present western range was laid, in Portland stone and in a classical style, after designs by Gibbs. It was intended to have been more ornamented, and to have been followed by similar buildings on the southern and eastern sides separate from one another and from the Chapel. The plan, however, was not further proceeded with; but, in 1824, the Provost's lodge and other houses in front of the college and on the south side were cleared away, and the southern range, including the Hall, Combination Rooms, Library, and Provost's Lodge, with the screen next Trumpington Street, was erected in Gothic style, by Wilkins. A part of Wilkins' plan to gothicise Gibbs' building into harmony with his own was happily omitted. The screen has been much abused, more, perhaps, than it deserves. It has, at any rate, the merit of leaving one side of the court comparatively open, and of not reducing the dimensions of the court, as a pile of chambers would have done. An eminent

architect, recently deceased, who was consulted respecting it, observed, "You may pull it down, but I question whether you will get anything better in its place." The acquisition of Mr. Cory's house, in 1870, enabled the college to complete the south-east corner with a building designed by Sir G. Scott, in continuation of, and in keeping with, Wilkins' building.

The Hall. The design for the Hall is said to have been suggested by that of Crosby Hall, in London; but it differs from that and other medieval halls in having the oriel window in the middle, and two lanterns, and there is a gallery at either end. Here are portraits of Sir Robert Walpole, Archbishop Sumner, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

The Combination Room. The larger Combination Room, on the west of the hall, contains portraits of the Founder, and of the Rev. Charles Simeon, who for many years held the living of Trinity Church, and was, in the early part of this century, the leader in Cambridge of the Evangelical party, and from his position exercised great religious influence in the church and the country. There is also a portrait of the late Provost, Dr. Okes, by Herkomer. In the smaller combination room also is a portrait of the Founder.

Library. The Library, containing about 12,000 volumes, is in the first floor near the Provost's Lodge, and extends into part of the Lodge.

A building, designed by W. M. Fawcett, M.A., was erected in 1884, between the hall and King's Lane, containing a lecture-room and chambers. It forms the western side of a quadrangle, called "Chetwynd Court," open towards King's Lane.

A handsome building open to the west has been recently (1893), erected, from designs by Bodley, on the ground between the Provost's Lodge and the river. It forms the eastern and southern sides of a quadrangle, to which the northern side, with a tower and a good facade, it is hoped, will ere long be added.

A good view of the tower of Great St. Mary's Church is gained near the entrance to the hall, and the sound

of the fine tenor bell in that tower is well heard here. A little further on the opening on the south of Gibbs' building gives a delightful view of Clare and the backs; and the river scenery from the bridge is the most exquisite in Cambridge.

A wooden BRIDGE over the Cam, opposite the middle of the back of the College, as directed by the founder, was erected in 1472. It was pulled down, and a stone bridge was built in its place in 1672. A raised avenue, a part of which still remains, ran westward from this bridge, across "Butt Close," to a wooden bridge and gate over the western boundary-ditch. In 1819 the

present bridge, by Wilkins, was erected at the suggestion, and chiefly at the expense, of the Rev. C. Simeon, who occupied the rooms over the arch in Gibbs' building. The old bridge and the avenue were destroyed, and the ground laid out as it now is.

The Fountain. The Fountain in the middle of the quadrangle, with a statue of the founder, whose plan included a fountain here, was erected in 1879, at a cost of £4,000 (of which the artist, Brinstead, received £3,500) a sum of money having been bequeathed for the purpose, in 1826, by Mr. Davidson.

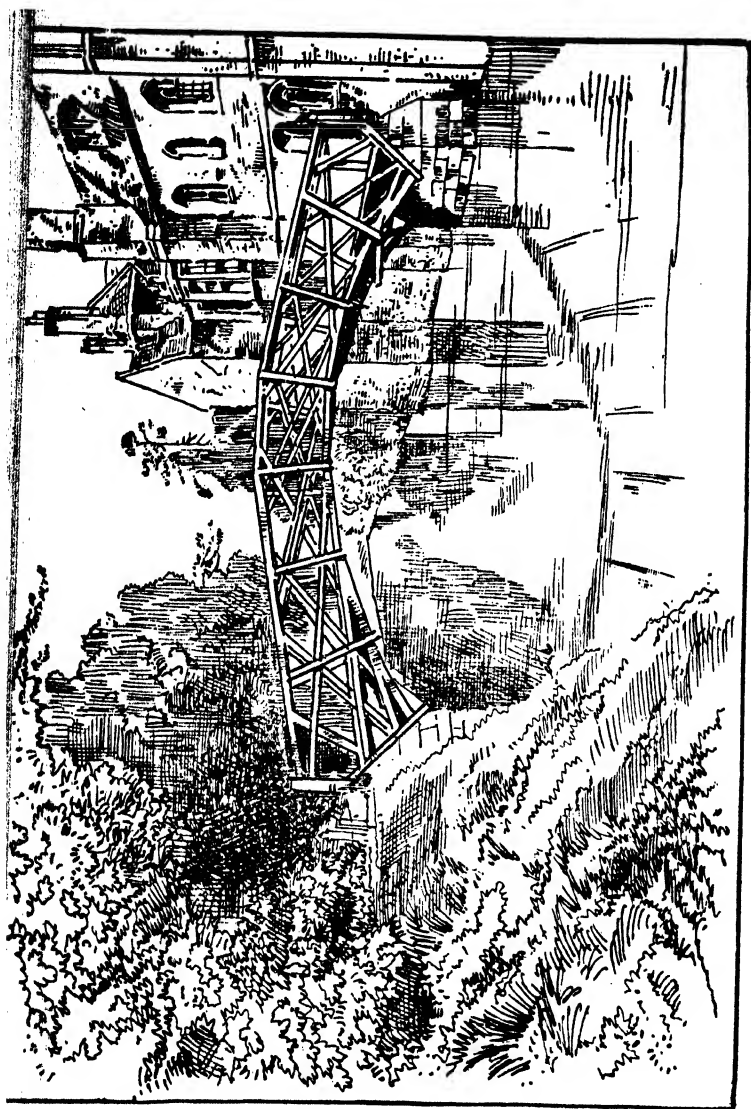
The members of the College were exempted by a bull of Pope Eugenius IV. in 1445, from the power of the Archbishop of Canterbury and of the Bishop of Ely, and from the jurisdiction of the University, except in scholastic matters. Other unusual privileges were also conferred, among them that of performing the various services even when the town lay under an interdict, and the Provost and Scholars might prove wills. Further, the Undergraduates of the College had the privilege of claiming the B.A. degree without undergoing the examinations required to be passed by members of other colleges; this privilege was renounced in 1857.

Richard Croke, an eminent Grecian scholar and first public orator (who was induced to settle himself in Cambridge by Bishop Fisher), Bishop Pearson, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Stratford

de Redcliffe, and Archbishop Sumner, were members of the College, besides many other eminent persons.

There are forty-six fellowships and forty-eight scholarships; value of the latter £80 *per annum*. Twenty-four of the scholarships are appropriated to the scholars of Eton College, which was also founded and endowed by Henry VI. With this last exception the College with its fellowships and scholarships is now, like the other Colleges, open to all the world.





QUEENS' COLLEGE.

THE name of this College is properly written as above, because it had two royal foundresses, and it is thus distinguished from Queen's College, Oxford. Margaret of Anjou, Henry the Sixth's Queen, "beholding her husband's bounty in building King's College, was restless in herself with holy emulation until she had produced something of like nature;" and the good work begun by her in 1448 was perfected by Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward IV., and formerly one of the ladies of the the bed-chamber of Queen Margaret. There is a portrait of her in the Hall.

The northern and larger part of the site of the College, next King's College, was obtained from the Carmelite or White Friars, who had a convent here. The southern part, occupying the angle between Milne Street (now Queens' lane) on the east, and Small-bridges Street (now Silver Street) on the south, was obtained from Andrew Docket, Rector of St. Botolph's, who had obtained a charter in 1446 to found here a College for a President and four Fellows under the name of the College of Saint Margaret and Saint Bernard; and the College was accordingly founded to the honour of those Saints for the pursuit of biblical studies and sacred learning. The peninsula, or island, on which were the brewing house and the Fellows' garden, was sold to the College by the town in 1475. Henry VI. intended to found a College here, or on part of the site now occupied by S. Catharine's College, but granted the privilege of doing so to his wife, Queen Margaret, who obtained a Charter proposing to name it "the Queenes' College of Sainte Margarete and Sainte Bernard," and made Docket the first President. In 1448 she commenced building the quadrangle, which has undergone but little alteration since its completion.

"It is one of the few Colleges that still preserve the aspect and character impressed by the original architect."—*Clark*. Elizabeth Woodville added so much to the endowments and procured fresh statutes, that she is regarded as co-foundress. Richard the Third's large benefactions, as Duke of Gloucester, in 1400, were confiscated by Henry VII. The endowment was increased in 1505 by the Duke of Buckingham, probably at the instance of the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who was connected with him by marriage. Fisher was her confessor and adviser; and she occupied the President's Lodge when on a visit in 1505.

This College is certainly one of the most interesting in the University, as it presents a good example of the plan, upon which Colleges (and, indeed, houses, for it corresponds closely with Haddon Hall and some others) were built in the 15th century. The plan is as follows—A massive handsome gateway, with four flanking turrets, after the manner of Edward the III.'s gateway in Trinity

The Gateway. College, leads into a nearly square court. The Gateway has entrances to staircases and rooms in the two angles facing the interior of the court; and it will be observed that the two inner turrets which contain these staircases are larger than the two next the lane, which were used as closets or studies. The ponderous wooden doors remain but little altered. The muniment room is in the first floor, and has been so used from early times. In it is preserved the press in which were kept the dresses of the actors in the plays which used to be performed in the College, first in the hall and afterwards in a room built for the purpose. The Court is small, 100 ft. by

The Court. 85, in the mediæval gothic style, of good brickwork, with four outside towers at the four angles. The east front was restored by Fawcett in 1875. The east and the south sides are occupied by rooms. On the third (right or north) side, are the chapel and the library. On the fourth, opposite the gateway, are the dining hall, butteries, and kitchens, also a passage way to the second or 'cloister' court, with the College arms over the entrance; and a

corresponding passage, in spite of its inconvenient position between the hall and the butteries, is found to be similarly placed in many Colleges. In mediæval Colleges there was an open thoroughfare through the hall which later on was screened off. This was the case also in some of the baronial halls. At the north end of the hall is the combination room, corresponding with the retiring—'withdrawing' or drawing-room of a family mansion; and over it, in a position corresponding with that in which the sleeping apartments of a family were usually situated, was the President's room, that is, the room (or rooms, for there was one above), in which the President dwelt, the rule of celibacy then applying to the heads as well as to other members of the Colleges. This room, which is now the drawing-room of the President's Lodge, was approached from the second court, by a turret-staircase still traceable and communicating, as in the case of the similar staircase at Peterhouse, with the combination-room and the Hall. From this room runs westward a

Gallery. long Gallery ("ambulatorium, anglice vocatum 'gallerie'").

The same general plan of court, with a similar arrangement of entrance gateway, rooms, chapel, library, hall, butteries, combination and master's rooms, and gallery, may still be traced in some of the other colleges. This College was selected by Prof. Willis to illustrate his theory that the design for a College at Cambridge was derived from the great mansions of the fifteenth century. He selected for comparison the ground plan of Haddon Hall, on account of the slight alterations it has undergone, as an evidence in confirmation¹, and of the view that the Colleges were not monastic institutions and not built after the manner of the monasteries, but were intended for other purposes, the large houses of the period being taken as their models.

The Chapel. The Chapel formed part of the original building, indeed, the foundation stone of the College was laid here in 1448, and we may presume

¹ *Architectural History of Cambridge*, III., 170.

that the scholars, from the first, attended Divine service in their own chapel. There was a vestry on the north side, with an organ-chamber over it, which have been added to the rooms in the walnut-tree court; and the vestry door may be still seen in the bed-room on the ground-floor. There were also two private chapels or oratories. Like many of the other chapels it was despoiled at the time of the reformation, and to some extent restored afterwards. In 1861, the interior was refitted and decorated under the superintendence of Mr. Bodley, and stained glass, by Hardman, was placed in the windows. The wooden clock-tower was erected in 1848, by Mr. Brandon. The sun-dial is attributed to Sir Isaac Newton, but it appears to have been made in 1733, whereas Newton died in 1728.

A new chapel has been erected by subscription on the north side of the Walnut Tree-court, and stands parallel to the old chapel which was built in the reign of Henry VI. The style of the new chapel is the later English Gothic. Brick and stone are used, as in the old buildings. The bricks are thin as in ancient work. Ancaster stone is largely used externally, and clunch internally. The external length is 107 ft. and the width 34 ft. The building is lofty, the east gable showing well in Queens'-lane with its large window of seven lights, erected in memory of Dr. William Wright, Professor of Arabic, by his friends in the college, in the University, and in other Universities. The sides of the chapel have tall windows of three lights, one in each bay. One has been filled with stained glass as a memorial of Dr. King, President from 1833 to 1857; a second in memory of Dr. Phillips; a third has been presented by the President Dr. Campion and the Rev. W. Fowke. All the windows have tracery characteristic of the style. The south entrance is moulded with panelling and shields. The whole effect aimed at is one of dignity of proportion rather than of any profusion of ornament, which is, indeed, used sparingly. Internally the chapel has a panelled and painted roof, the eastern part being enriched with gold and colour. The chapel is furnished with a rich screen of carved oak, erected in

memory of the nine members of the Poley family who were members of the college. The stalls, also of oak, are surmounted by an overhanging cove forming a continuous canopy. The oak work throughout is well carved. The reredos is of carved woodwork, and has three pictures, scenes from the life of our Lord. This old altar-piece, on three panels, represents the betrayal, the resurrection, and our Saviour's appearance to the Apostles after His resurrection. It has been for years in the President's lodge, and is of considerable antiquity, being supposed to be the work of Martin Schoen. The side windows are filled with stained glass from the old chapel, remodelled. The brass lectern, an eagle, has been given in memory of the late Mr. E. Temperley, fellow and bursar of the college. The building is by Messrs. Rattee and Kett.

The Hall. The Hall has recently been decorated at the expense of the Rev. G. Pirie, M.A., fellow of the college, and now professor at Chester, by Bodley. The oriel window was fitted with stained glass, by Hardman, in 1854. The timber roof is a good specimen of the time (1448). There are portraits of Elizabeth Woodville, of Erasmus, and Sir Thomas Smith over the dais. A door on the west of the dais leads to the President's staircase and to the COMBINATION ROOM. This latter was built soon after the foundation of the College, and was panelled in 1686, by Austin. There is here, in one of the windows, a small shield of ancient stained glass containing the arms of Queen Margaret, with those of England, and there is a portrait of Isaac Milner, Dean of Carlisle and President of the College, who died in 1811.

The Library. The Library (30,000 vols.) occupies the ground-floor and the first-floor near the chapel, and is especially rich in books of the seventeenth century, and among other treasures contains a form of indulgence printed by Caxton in 1489. The original bookcases are recognizable in the present structures. The upper room communicates with the lodge. The windows on the north side of this room retain the cusps (these have disappeared from the other windows

of the court), and they are fitted with very ancient and curious stained glass, which is supposed to have come from the Carmelite Priory. The pieces have been put in carelessly, some of the quarries (squares) being upside down. There is also here an oak stool, supposed by the character of the painting on it—a girl holding up a heart, and a youth opposite presenting a ring—to be 400 years old, and to be, therefore, probably the oldest piece of furniture in the University. A skeleton in a wooden case is still preserved here, and is one of the last remaining examples of what was a common feature in a College library; another is still in Jesus College Library.

The Cloister Court.

The Cloister (or second) Court, approached by the passage between the hall and the buttries, is a quaint and interesting part of the College. The western side appears to have been built soon after the completion of the first court. It contains the audit room, which is approached by a wide staircase, and is now also used as the dining room of the President's lodge. It is thought that some of these rooms were reception rooms, and that they were called the Queen's rooms, and the handsome staircase which leads to them gives probability to this idea. They were prepared for Henry VII. in 1505, for Catharine of Aragon in 1519, and for Wolsey, who spent some days in the college, in 1520. The north and south sides of the court were built after a short interval.

The Gallery.

The long GALLERY on the north side connects the rooms on the west previously built, and which are now the dining room (or audit room) of the lodge and a small drawing room close to it, with the larger drawing room (formerly the Master's room), as well as with the study and other apartments. This gallery, erected probably between 1516 and 1540, is a highly interesting and well-preserved specimen of its kind. It is of wood, is 80 feet long, and 12 broad, and has three oriels on each side, a large one near the middle and one near each end, and those on the two sides are not opposite one another, by

which arrangement better lighting of the room is secured. Such galleries were usual appendages to large houses and palaces, and this may, like those, have been used for receptions, &c. Among the pictures in the gallery is a portrait of Erasmus, attributed to Holbein. A banquet was given in the gallery by the late President, Dr. Phillips, at the installation of the late Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire. The several oriels, presented towards the garden by the gallery and by the parts of the lodge at both ends of the gallery, give to this south front of the building a remarkable and, architecturally, most interesting character, which must have been still more so as originally constructed, when the central oriels and those on the vestibules at the ends were carried up into turrets with conical roofs while the intermediate oriels had gables.

Pump Court. The plain buildings about the Pump Court, called also "Erasmus Court," forming the south-west part of the College, were erected in 1756 by Essex, whose plan for defacing the rest of the college was fortunately stopped by want of funds. A structure called "Church Buildings," which had become decayed, was cleared away when these buildings were erected.

Walnut Tree Court. The east side of the Walnut-Tree Court was erected in 1616, by Gilbert Wegge, who was a fellow-worker with Ralph Symons in the second court of S. John's. It was restored after a fire, and raised a story in 1782. It was further repaired and embattled in 1823. The court is approached from the first court by a passage between the chapel and the library; a way leads from it to the bowling green.

A building containing chambers for undergraduates and fellows, of red brick with stone facing, beyond the new chapel before-mentioned, has been erected on the north of the Walnut-Tree Court near the garden of the Provost of King's. Fawcett was the architect.

The Timber Bridge. The Timber Bridge, with a span of forty feet, over the river, was built in 1749. It leads from the cloisters to the island, on which are a brewhouse, a fruit-garden, and the grove.

"Erasmus (who, no doubt, might have picked and chose what house he pleased) preferred this for his house and place of study for some years in Cambridge." His rooms, which may still be seen, consisted of a large sitting-room—which he probably used as a lecture-room—over the college kitchen, and above this a bedroom. With the latter is connected a small room in the tower, called a study, and a little cellar where he, no doubt, kept the wine which he begged a friend to send him from Germany, because "the College ale was raw, small, and windy." His chair is in the President's Lodge. His selection of Queens' College was owing to an invitation from Fisher, Bishop of Rochester and Chancellor of the University, a great patron of learning and learned men, and then (1506) President of Queens'. He does not appear to have been in high favour in the University; at least, we find one of the Colleges, soon after, passing a decree that the New Testament, in Greek, of Erasmus, should not be brought within the College precincts "on ship-board or horse-back, by waggons or porters." ("Brewer's English Studies, Erasmus," p. 358.) This treatment of Erasmus probably influenced Tyndale, who was then about thirty years of age, and was a B.A. and M.B. of Oxford, and came to Cambridge about 1519, and who acquired his knowledge of Greek by attending the lectures of Erasmus. At any rate, Tyndale soon moved to London, and subsequently he found it advisable, for the purpose of carrying out his great design of "enabling every plough-boy to know more of the scriptures than the Pope," to adjourn to Hamburg and other German towns, from which he issued that grand translation, which formed the basis of our English version of the Bible. For this and other good works he was tried by four divines of the University of Louvain, condemned, strangled, and then burnt. Erasmus induced Holbein to come to England; and there is a portrait of him attributed (as said above) to that artist in the lodge.

A bridge with an iron gate leads from the grove to "Erasmus walk," which runs across the common between a row of elm-trees and the ditch by King's.

The trees were not planted till (1685) nearly a hundred and fifty years after the time of Erasmus.

An excellent fruit-garden, laid out as such in 1500, on the west of the river, belongs to the fellows. In it is a mulberry-tree, reputed to have been planted by Erasmus, and which thus rivals in interest, while it surpasses in size, Milton's tree in Christ's College, and Spenser's tree in Pembroke College.

John Fisher, Master of Michael House, Bishop of Rochester, who, as the Lady Margaret's executor, played an important part in founding S. John's College, and who was beheaded in 1535, was created President in 1505, and held the office three years; and Thomas Fuller, the historian, and Bishop Pearson, besides Erasmus, were members of the college. 1505 1506 1507

A large plain loving cup, of 1636, shaped like a wine-glass, is believed to be the earliest known specimen of its pattern which has since become so common.



There are thirteen Fellowships; and eighteen Scholarships from £30 to £60 *per annum*. There are also other prizes and exhibitions, amounting to £250 annually.



S. CATHARINE'S COLLEGE

WAS founded to the honour of the glorious Virgin Martyr, S. Catharine, by Dr. Wodelarke, Provost of King's, and Chancellor of the University in 1473, on ground gradually purchased by him. Upon this ground stood the George Inn and the Swan, which last is supposed by some to have been the residence and stables of Hobson, the celebrated carrier. The Bull Inn was bequeathed by Dr. Goslyn, Master of Caius, in 1626, who regarded this as the most deserving and penurious of the Colleges. The College was thus founded by the Master of one College, and enriched by the Master of another. The original College, situate near Milne Street, being small, irregular, and inconvenient, was pulled down in 1673, except one part, built in 1634, which forms the present western side of the second, or "Bull Court," and the building of the present court was then commenced. It is in plain style, faces Milne Street (Queens' Lane) and has a Chapel, Hall, and Library, on the north side. The original plan provided for the completion of the quadrangle by a two-story building on the eastern side. This, which is represented as actually existing in Loggan's drawing of the College, was happily not carried out, and rook-bearing elms occupy agreeably the interspace between the College and Trumpington Street. In 1868, the northern side was refaced in Gothic Style by Fawcett, and in 1875 a new handsome red-brick Master's Lodge was built by the same architect, the exterior being after the pattern of Sawston Hall, which is a good sixteenth century house. The Lodge stands upon the site formerly occupied by the Printing Press of the University and subsequently, when the Pitt Press was built, by the school of Anatomy. The ground at an earlier date belonged to Queens'. The Chapel is a plain building with good oak panelling, and has recently undergone extensive renovation at the hands of Messrs. Kett

The Chapel.

The Hall.

Brothers. The Hall was re-panelled with oak in good style and an oriel window added in 1868. * It contains portraits of Dr. Wodelarke, Bishop Lightfoot, Mrs. Ramsden, a benefactress, by Kneller, the patron

The Library. saint, and others. The Library, a handsome room with oak book-cases, is over the Hall and Combination-room. The latter contains a portrait of Charles II. when a youth, Dr. Goslyn on panel, Archdeacon Blackburn and others.

Archbishop Sandys and Dr. John Addenbrooke, the founder of Addenbrooke's Hospital, were members of this College; also John Ray, the naturalist, who died 1704.

There are six fellowships and twenty-six scholarships, from £25 to £50 per annum or more. There are, besides, sizarships and other rewards. The total sum given, exclusive of fellowships, is about £2,000 a year.



JESUS COLLEGE.

THE Benedictine nunnery of St. Mary and St. Rhadegund was founded on a piece of pasture land called "Greencroft" about 1133, and enlarged by Malcolm IV., King of Scotland and Earl



of Cambridge. The king appears to have become connected with Cambridge in the following way:—"In

1156 Henry II. called on Malcolm for the restitution to England of Northumberland and Cumberland, which the latter accordingly ceded on being put into possession of the Earldoms of Huntingdon and Cambridge." (Cooper's *Memorials*.) The nunnery, having fallen into decay, was dissolved, and, by permission of Henry VII. and Pope Julius, Jesus College was founded upon its site, and to some extent in its buildings, in 1495, by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely. It was endowed with the revenues of the nunnery. Alcock, who, under an arrangement of which no similar example is known, was Lord Chancellor conjointly with Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, had great taste and skill as an architect, which is proved by various parts of the College, more especially the entrance-gateway, the oriel window in the hall, and the entrance from the cloisters to the hall, as well as by Great St. Mary's Church, and by his chapel in Ely Cathedral. The scholars of the College were to be instructed in grammar, and to pray for the King and his family and the Bishop during their lives, and for their souls after their deaths. The College is pleasantly situated, apart from the other Colleges, among the meadows, and elicited the remark from James I., that "if he lived in the University, he would pray at King's, eat at Trinity, and study and sleep at Jesus;" and it has more peculiarity in its construction than any other College, which is probably due to its having been adapted from the nunnery. It is entered by a road leading from Jesus Lane, between the Master's garden *Alcock's gateway*, and the Fellows' garden, to Alcock's gateway, which, notwithstanding the substitution of sash windows for Gothic in the last century, is a lighter and more elegant architectural composition than the gateways of the other Colleges, and has no flanking turrets. The archway is surmounted by a graceful ogee-canopy, in the niche above which is a statue of the founder and his *rebus* or name device—a cock standing on a ball¹.

¹ "Rebus" (from *res*) means a representation of a word or name "by things." The ball or sphere represents "the universal" (Al I), and the cock, the remainder of the founder's name.

The first and chief court, in Gothic style of red brick, is an illustration of the great advantage of having one side open, and this, together with its position and its ivy-covered walls, gives it a very pleasing appearance. It was built soon after 1500. A handsome Perpendicular doorway on the eastern side, with the ogee-canopy and cock and ball, leads to the cloister-court, which occupies the position of the nun's cloister, and was modified from it. This was Alcock's quadrangle. Such a cloistered quadrangle, affording a covered way between the various parts of the building, is common in monasteries, though not so in colleges.

The Hall. The Hall is on the north side, on the site of the nuns' refectory. It is a well-proportioned room, with an elegant oriel window, fitted with stained glass, and having delicate tracery above. The cock appears on the corbels which support the timber roof, and in the windows. There is a portrait of Rustat, by Sir Peter Lely; one of Cranmer (or as tradition says, a fancy portrait by Reynolds, or it may be a copy from one); and one of Archbishop Sterne. The hall was lengthened by moving the screen; and the entrance to it and the arrangement of the butteries and adjacent parts were altered, by Waterhouse, in 1875. In early times the part of a dining hall near the dais was not unfrequently covered with tapestry, and Mr. J. W. Clark observes that in this hall the tapestry was not limited, as usual, to the space over the dais, but covered part, at least, of the side walls.

The Combination Room. The Combination Room is on the east of the hall, and contains portraits of Cranmer (reputed to be by Holbein, but of later date), of Henry VIII. and of Mary Queen of Scots; also one by Nicholas Maas, bearing the name of Harvey. The hall-staircase leads to the

The Library. Library, which occupies the upper story of the south side of the first court. It is a good room with timber roof and oak stalls, the original contents of which are still in many instances indicated by inscriptions on panes in the stained glass placed by the founder in the several windows, a position which would be more

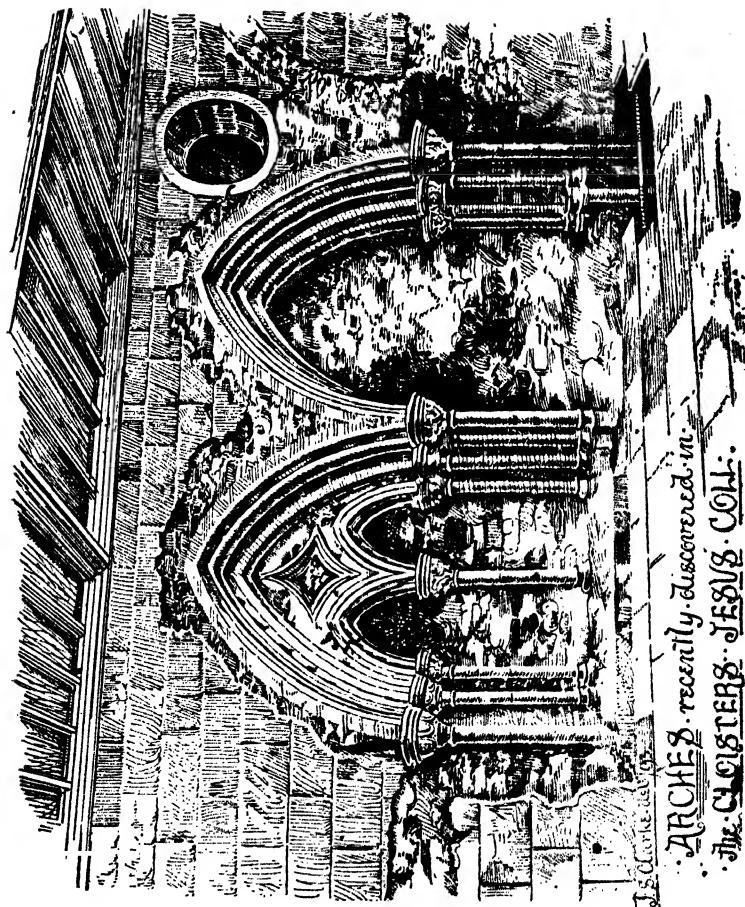
convenient than that at the ends of the bookcases where they are found in Peterhouse and S. John's. It is rich chiefly in theological works of the 16th century, and it contains a human skeleton in a wooden case with glass doors¹. This was a not unfrequent appendage to a college library, with a view, it may be supposed, of promoting some knowledge of anatomy among the inmates of the college. But, as the several college observatories have given way to the University observatory, and the several bakehouses and brewhouses have been supplanted by external substitutes, so these reminders of the physical structure of man, have for the most part found their way into, or been superseded by, the museum of anatomy. The two cocks, one shouting 'Εγώ εἰμι ἀλέκτωρ, "I am a cock," and the other Οὕτως καὶ ἐγώ, "and so I," are in the windows of a room near the library. The master's LODGE, on the south of the entrance gateway, over which it was in the first instance, extends into part of what was the conventual church. Parts of it are of Alcock's date, and a doorway, of his work, opens into the cloisters. It has been many times altered, and has recently been greatly improved by the addition of an oriel window on the south towards the garden and in other ways. The range of chambers on the east side of the northern or 'Pump Court,' was built in 1822, and the block on the north side, by Waterhouse, was erected in 1869.

New Wing. A handsome new wing has recently been built on the east side of the college, of red brick with stone facings, after the style of Alcock's quadrangle and gateway, Carpenter and Ingelow being the architects, and appended to it are two houses for the residence of married fellows.

The Chapel. The Chapel, formed from the conventual church, which was probably a parish church before it was made over to the nuns, and which has undergone many and great alterations at various times, affords good specimens of transition from Norman into Early English, and is one of the most beautiful and

¹ There is a skeleton in a similar case in the library of Queens' College.

interesting structures in Cambridge. The entire length is 127 feet, that of the choir, 65 feet, and the width of the transept from north to south, 85 feet. It is entered from the cloister by a door cut in the west wall of the north transept. This transept is the oldest part of the building, dating about 1150. In its northern wall are three round-headed Norman windows, with a smaller one above, all which have been built up. In the east wall are two low pointed arches meeting upon a short cylindrical pillar, which have been recently filled in by heavy tracery, to increase their strength. Above them is a clerestory-gallery with five round arches opening on the inner side into the transept; whereas three only of smaller size, on the outer side, open into the chancel-aisle. A turret-staircase in the north-eastern angle of this transept leads to the clerestory-gallery, and may also have led to a dormitory; and in the north wall is a square-headed doorway (blocked), which probably led to a vestry or some chamber. All the aisles of the chancel and of the nave were pulled down by Alcock, who blocked the several pier-arches and other arches so as, in some instances, to leave little trace of them, and he placed the perpendicular windows of his own date in the walls. Some round arches, looking as if they appertained to an arcade, were uncovered a few years ago, on the outer or cloister side of the north transept, and the removal of plaster from the wall of the eastern side of the cloister, now its northern part, has disclosed exquisite early thirteenth century arches, which are supposed to have formed part of the entrance to the chapter-house to the convent. The nave is considered to be the next oldest in order of antiquity to the transepts; but it has been greatly shorn, two-thirds having been laid into the master's lodge, the aisles destroyed, and Alcock's windows placed in the pier-arches. On the west wall is a monument to Tobias Rustat, yeomen of the robes to Charles II., and a great benefactor to the college, and on the south wall is one to Dr. E. D. Clarke, the celebrated traveller. The south transept has been treated in a like manner with the nave. Near the south-eastern corner of it is a tombstone to one of the nuns,



J. S. Clarke del.

ARCHES recently discovered in
the CISTERCIAN COLLEGE.

bearing date 1261 and the inscription, "*Mcribus ornata jacet hic bona Berta rosata.*"

The original tower fell down in 1277, and the piers and arches of the present tower indicate that it was built soon after that date, being in good Early English style. Of the four pointed arches which sustain it, the one towards the nave and the one towards the north transept alone have the dog-tooth moulding. These and other variations "may have depended on caprice, or on the slow and unsystematic progress of the work." "The clerestory gallery above the pier-arches is a composition of great beauty, and full of interest to students of the progress of English architecture." The similarity of some of the work to that in the Presbytery in Worcester Cathedral, built in 1269, suggests to Professor Willis the possibility "that the masons employed were the same who had been engaged at Worcester eight years previously; for we know that it was customary to send long distances to select and hire men for special purposes, and that each school of workmen followed its own fashions and traditions wheresoever it might happen to find occupation." The uppermost part of the tower was built by Alcock.

The chancel retains on its sides the beautiful Early English work which has long been an object of attraction. In the north are five lancet lights, and in the south side four. Those in the south are on a higher level than those in the north side; and the larger space beneath the cills there is occupied by the exquisite double piscina which has been so often imitated and represented as to have become a familiar object to students of architecture.¹ Along this south wall, on the west of the piscina, is an arcade of seven trefoiled arches. The arch nearest the piscina is wider than the others, and served for sedilia, as the stone seats beneath it indicate. The eastern wall, which had been pointed in perpendicular style, by Alcock, was taken down about fifty years ago and rebuilt with a triple lancet on the plan of an ancient

¹ It appears to have been copied in the 13th century in the Histon Church, and in the Hospital of St. John's, which stood on the site of St. John's College (p. 180).

one, the foundation of which was discovered undisturbed. In the western part of the northern wall are two pointed arches resting on a single column between them, and opening into the chapel or aisle before mentioned, which has been rebuilt upon the old foundations, and in which is now the organ. The corresponding arches in the south wall were blocked and windowed by Alcock.

The alterations which Alcock made, though attended with the destruction or covering up of much of the old work, were nevertheless carried out with great skill to attain the end desired, and with some regard to economy, for he commonly used up the old stones in his building. He placed some good stall-work in the chancel. This was sold by eighteenth century profaners, who caused painted deal seats to be substituted, the chancel-arch to be built up, and a ceiling to be placed under the roof. The revival of taste during the present century has evinced itself in the removal of many of the ugly additions which obscured the old and beautiful structure, in taking down plaster, removing a lath-and-plaster partition which closed the chancel-arch, opening out to view the triforium in the tower, raising the choir roof to its original pitch, rebuilding the north aisle, and adding carved stalls. This part of the work was begun in 1845, and carried out by the then existing society. Sir John Sutton (a fellow commoner), gave the screen, organ, lectern, three windows, the second bell, and plans for the panelled roof and the pavement; all from the designs of Pugin. The remaining windows in the chancel were given or bequeathed by various members of the college about the same period. After an interval of several years the restoration and fitting up of the nave was undertaken. Some of the old stall-work, which had been in Landbeach Church, and was refused to the first restorers, was now rescued from a dealer's store.

The nave and transept window were glazed between 1869—1877, the whole being done on a plan, so as to secure the harmony of the windows with one another, and with the other decorative works in the buildings. The designs, made chiefly by Mr. Burns Jones, were

carried out by Messrs. Morris, Faulkner and Co. The windows in the choir are by Hardman.

Archbishops Cranmer, Bancroft, and Sterne; Bishop Pearson, John Strype, Lawrence Sterne, and S. T. Coleridge were at this College. Cranmer was a scholar and a fellow of the College, but vacated his fellowship by marrying the niece of the landlady of the Dolphin, a tavern of good repute at the Bridge Street end of All Saints' Passage. After his marriage he lived at the Dolphin, and became a common reader in Buckingham (Magdalene) College. His wife died in childbed within a year of his marriage, and he was immediately afterwards re-elected a fellow of Jesus College. He was University preacher in 1520.

There are sixteen fellowships and thirty-two scholarships.

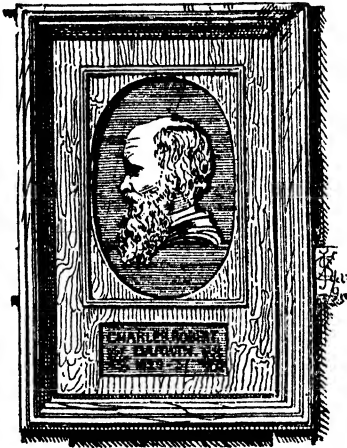


CHRIST'S COLLEGE.



A SMALL hostel or Grammar-College, called "God's House," was founded by William Bingham, Rector of S. John Zachary, London, in 1493, near Clare Hall. The site being required by Henry VI. for his college (King's), God's House was

removed, in 1446, to the position now occupied by Christ's College, where ground was obtained which belonged to Tyltey Abbey, Denny Abbey, and other owners; and in 1448, John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, granted an indulgence of forty days to the supporters of God's House. It was a small establishment, consisting only of a Proctor and four scholars, till Lady Margaret Beauford, Countess of Richmond and Derby¹ and also



foundress of S. John's College, obtained, 1505, a licence

¹ This lady, so great a benefactress to Cambridge, was the only child of John Beauford, Duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and great-grandson of Henry IV. When a child she was married (as was the custom) to the Duke of Suffolk, but the marriage was not ratified. At thirteen she was married to Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, brother of Henry VI. and her son afterwards Henry VII. was born (1487) after her husband's death, before she was fourteen. She afterwards married Henry, Lord Stafford, and subsequently Thomas, Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, and thus became Countess of Richmond and Derby. After the death of this last (or fourth) husband she took the vows of Chastity (as widows often did, receiving mantle, scapular, veil and ring) at the hands of Fisher. She contemplated a Chantry at Westminster, but by the advice of Fisher devoted the money to the promotion of learning at Cambridge.

from her son, Henry VII., to found and endow it as a college, with a master, twelve fellows, and forty-seven scholars, and named it Christ College. The members of the college were to study grammatical and other sciences, and to celebrate divine services and obsequies for the healthful state of the countess and the king and his children, during their lives, and for their souls after death.

The Quadrangle. The Quadrangle was built by the foundress, but re-cased with stone, 1714 to 1740, in the dull pseudo-Italian style of that period, leaving only the rich carved corbel of the Lady Margaret's oriel over the entrance of the master's lodge, and the exterior of the entrance gateway, which resembles that of S. John's College except that the turrets are all small and contained no staircases. Like it, it has stone carvings of the foundress' arms and supporters, together with roses, portcullises and daisies or "Marguerites." A statue of the foundress has lately been placed in the central niche, next the street. The treasury is in the first floor.

The Hall. The Hall, which has recently been rebuilt with scrupulous respect for the ancient plan and style, the original roof being replaced, and the master's lodge, are, as usual, opposite the gateway. In the Hall, a portrait of the foundress in the kneeling position in which she is usually represented, with her "Book of Hours," is apparently one of the earliest of the portraits of her. There are also portraits of Milton when he was at the age of twenty, of Paley, of Cudworth, and of Charles Darwin by Oules. The western oriel is filled with stained glass portraits of the founders and worthies of the College. Among the former is Edward VI., who, when it was suggested to him that he should modify the sacrilegious number of master and twelve fellows by diminishing the number of the fellows to eleven (in the interests of the suggestor, who had an eye to profit by the change), replied that it could be better done by adding one and making the number thirteen, which he accordingly did. Over the dais are seen the traces of the windows by which the foundress could

inspect the hall from her rooms after the manner common in the halls of the nobles.

The Combination Room.

In the Combination Room, which is approached by a staircase on the right of the entrance to the hall, are portraits of the foundress, Bp. Fisher, Milton, and Paley. This room, which is situated over the butteries, has been used for the present purpose since 1747, when the room on the north of the hall, till that time used as the "College Parlour" or Combination Room, was given up to the Master's Lodge.

The Lodge.

The Lodge is small and not very convenient, but compensates by the interest attaching to its several parts. On the ground-floor—the present dining room was, at one time, the college parlour or combination room, occupying the usual position with regard to the hall. It was entered from the court by a doorway subsequently replaced by a window. The present study and the entrance hall were the master's room; and a room adjoining was his bedroom. The rooms in the upper story were built and reserved for the foundress¹; and a turret-staircase, which remains on the east side next the hall, led from these rooms to the garden and to the hall. A passage round the east end of the chapel leading to the carriage-way in the garden was made about 1790, and was subsequently lined by ancient panelling brought from chambers in the college.

The Chapel.

The Chapel, near the lodge, is a plain building, having been deprived of its window-mullions, panelled, and spoiled. The ceiling, however, has been left. Some of the old building remains in rooms, or vestries, on the north side; also a turret-staircase leading to a room above the ante-chapel, which is used as a bedroom by the master, and which communicates with the first floor of the lodge by a passage made in the thickness of the wall. The stained glass, lately moved from the side chapel windows, was probably made at the time of the consecration of the

¹ For Fisher after her death, and afterwards for the Master.

chapel in 1510. It "is very brilliant and jewel-like, very rich in decorative effect; it puts to shame the muddy tints of the modern glass on the south side." In the window nearest the east is Henry VII. kneeling, clad in rich gold armour.—"The face is evidently a portrait;" on the left is the Lady Margaret kneeling before a desk with the "Book of Hours;" in the middle is Edward the Confessor, a patron saint of Henry VII., represented as a handsome youth holding in his right hand a ring in memory of the following legend:—

"On one occasion, at the consecration of a church in honour of St. John the Evangelist, to whom he [Edward the Confessor] was specially devoted, an aged man in the garb of a pilgrim approached and asked for alms in the name of St. John. The king had already emptied his purse, but not wishing to refuse a gift, demanded in the name of his favourite saint, he drew a ring from his finger and gave it to the seeming pilgrim, who presently disappeared."

"Some time after two English pilgrims travelling in Palestine lost their way; but on praying for aid a company of youths in shining robes, together with 'a venerable man with snow-white hair and of a wonderful sweet aspect and innate gravity,' suddenly appeared and led the pilgrims to the Holy City. On parting from them the old man told them he was the Apostle St. John, and bid them on their return salute the king in his name, and assure him of his goodwill." He gave them the ring which they were to shew to the king as a token, and promised that he would appear to him to warn him of his death and would afterwards lead him to a heavenly rest. The king is said to have received this promised warning of his death. The ring was buried with the Confessor, but subsequently taken off his finger and deposited among the other precious relics in the Abbey Church.

Under the organ is a blocked-up archway, which probably formed part of an "Easter Sepulchre" made of stone; and not a temporary erection of wood, as was more common. In this sepulchre a host, consecrated on Maundy Thursday, was locked up and guarded by watchers till Easter day, when it was taken out at a solemn and elaborate service which typified Christ's resurrection.¹

The "organs" appear to have been brought from the Chapel of God's House. The new one was set up in 1531. The old English word "organ," Prof. Middleton says, is never used in the singular, the plural being a "pair of organs." "Pair" had no dual meaning till modern times, and simply meant a set of any number of things.

¹ See *History of the College Chapel*, by Prof. Middleton, in *Christ's College Magazine*, Michaelmas Term, 1885.

Fellows' Buildings. The designs of the building on the east side of the Tree court, erected about 1642, has been attributed, without good reason, to Inigo Jones. It is the first building erected in Cambridge in the style called "Renaissance," and it is one of the most beautiful examples of that style in England. The plain building on the south side of this court was erected in 1823.

New Building. A handsome new building, on the north west of this court, after the style of the fellows' building, has recently been erected for the accommodation of students and fellows.

The Library. The Library (about 9,000 volumes), occupies the ground floor and first floor on the south of the entrance gateway. In it is a plaster-bust of Milton, modelled from the life, by Pierce, about 1651. The first edition of Milton's works are here; a few books presented by the Foundress and Bishop Fisher; many Persian and Oriental MSS.; a collection of the works of James I. (on Demonology and a counterblast against tobacco, &c.); the works of Charles I.; the "Nuremberg Chronicle" and other works of interest.

The Garden. The Garden is well laid out, and is one of the pleasantest in the University. It has a summer house and a cold bath; and a treasured



feature in it is the mulberry tree planted, according to tradition, by Milton.

Many mulberry trees were planted about this time in England, and silk-worms were kept. It is suggested by

Mr. J. W. Clark that this old mulberry tree may be

a survivor of three hundred purchased in 1609, in compliance with the directions of James I.

Milton was admitted pensioner in February, 1524-5, and lived in the college seven years, and is said to have kept on the staircase next the entrance to the chapel. He seems to have born no malice for the flogging which his tutor is said to have submitted him to, for he speaks of the more than ordinary respect which he received at the hands of the courteous and learned men, the fellows of the college. His hymn of Christ's Nativity was written in the college, and Lycidas was written in memory of Edward King, a fellow of the college, who died early in life (he is said to have been drowned) 1637.

John Leyland, the antiquary, Sir Philip Sydney, Latimer, Archbishops Grindall and Bancroft, Bishops Porteus, Cudworth, and Paley, were students here, as well as Milton. Here Charles Darwin passed what he used to speak of as the three most joyous years of his happy life, the years in which an acquaintance with Henslow (then Professor of Botany, for whom he had great admiration) and Sedgwick (then professor of Geology) seems to have had a great and enduring influence upon his study. A wedgewood medallion of him has been placed by his family in the rooms on the first floor of staircase G., in the first court, where he kept.

The foundress' cup, about 1440, the hour-glass shaped



salt-cellars (1507), of exquisite pattern engraved with badges, and the beaker (1507), all given by the foundress, are among the most beautiful specimens of ancient plate in the country. There are besides, six apostle-spoons, left by the foundress; one of these, the 'Master' spoon, representing the Saviour with orbe and cross in his hand, is a rare object.

There are fifteen fellowships; thirty scholarships, from £30 to £70; four or five sizarships, £50 each *per annum*; beside four to six Tancred studentships in divinity, each £100 *per annum*.



S. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

ABOUT the year 1135 a hospital was founded by Henry Frost on a poor and waste place granted him by the commonalty of the town. "Henry Frost" (Cooper quotes from an ancient chartulary of Ely) "ought never to be forgot, who gave birth to so noted a seat of religion, and afterwards to one of the most renowned seats of learning in Europe."

The hospital was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist for a master and poor brethren of the rule of St. Austin, a bull for the purpose having been obtained from Pope Julius II. It is supposed that scholars were added in the early part of the next century, so forming the earliest endowed educational or collegiate institution. The evidence of that, however, is not very clear; also whether the Bishops of Ely had any connexion with it is not certain, though Baker says they claimed to be founders and patrons of the hospital. However, in 1280, Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, obtained permission from Edward I. to place secular scholars here, to be governed according to the rule of the scholars at Merton College, Oxford; but, as they and the regulars did not agree very well, he removed them, in 1284, to two hostels or houses, which he bought, near S. Peter's Church, so founding Peterhouse. The brethren, who amounted to only five or six, then enjoyed their hospital in peace, till it was dissolved on account of their ill-conduct and prodigality; and the present college was founded in compliance with the intention and bequest of the Lady Margâret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, who had already founded and endowed Christ's College¹. This lady, who was most munificent in her college

¹ For an account of this old building, as deduced from remains exposed in clearing for the new chapel, see Professor Babington's *History of the Infirmary and Chapel, 1874*.

donations, who also founded the Professorship of Divinity known by her name, and was exemplary in her private life, died shortly after the coronation of her grandson, Henry VIII., in 1505. The college was commenced soon after her death, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; but, in spite of the efforts of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, her confessor and the executor of her good intentions, a considerable part of the bequest of the foundress was appropriated by the king. A certain amount was refunded at the solicitation of the Bishop, who himself added thereto, and ultimately, in 1516, succeeded in founding a college for a master and thirty-one fellows, instead for the fifty provided in the will. John Fisher was, from 1497 to 1504, master of Michael House, which then occupied the site of the south-western part of the present great court of Trinity; after that he was President of Queens'. Subsequent endowments have considerably augmented the wealth of the college, and enabled it to become one of the most efficient institutions in the country, in promoting high education among large classes of the community. Thus, at last, after many difficulties, the benevolent intentions of the foundress have been carried out with such fulness, that few institutions can boast of having aided so many poor scholars on the road to learning and useful work.

The College consists of four courts, which with the exception of that furthest from the street—on the west side of the river—called the "New Court"—are chiefly

The First Court. of brick. The First Court was begun in 1510 and completed in 1516. This was the part of the College first built; and it contained, like the primitive quadrangles of Corpus, Queens' and other Colleges, all the parts that were regarded as the essentials of a College, and arranged in the same manner, viz., an entrance gateway, a chapel on the right, a hall and kitchens opposite the gateway, with combination room and master's lodge, and chambers for the students on the other side. The library was on the left of the gateway. The Court is much after the pattern of its predecessor at Christ's, but, being of more

enduring material, it has been less altered. The front, which resembles that of Queens' College, retains its original features. The entrance gateway,

*The Entrance
Gateway.*

very similar to that of Christ's, is a fine massive structure, in late perpendicular style, with corner-towers and battlements. Over the archway are the arms and supporters of the foundress; and her badges—the Tudor rose and the Beaufort portcullis,—together with the daisy, or 'Marguerite,' which was her *rebus* or name device, are frequently repeated. These are surmounted by a statue of St. John under a canopy. This statue is said to have been taken down and concealed during the Commonwealth, and put up again after the restoration. The chamber in the tower has been used, as at Queens', as the muniment room from the earliest time. It is approached by the staircase in the north-west turret. The staircase in the south-western turret led to the library, and is accordingly larger than the opposite turret; and both these inner turrets are larger than the two on the exterior. The arched windows at the south of the gateway indicate the position of the old library. It was converted into rooms in 1616, when the books were moved into the present library. Loggan (1688) represents the largest turret or tower as carrying a bell-turret, like that on the hall; and, though the bell-turret is gone, there is still in the tower a bell called, from the sweetness of its tone, the "silver bell," which is rung on surplice evenings a quarter of an hour before the regular chapel bell. It bears the following inscription:—

Quod facio pulsata volens tu perforce claro
Scilicet ut possit tempus abire sono.

W. L., 1624.

which has been happily rendered by the author's brother, W. G. Humphry, B.D., Trin. Coll., as follows:—

Do thou of thine own accord
That which perforce do I;
Make each several hour give forth
A sweet sound ere it fly.

The only part of the original "hospital" which was retained was the infirmary on the north of the court.

It, and the rooms built in connection with it in 1584 forming the "Labyrinth," were pulled down in 1863 to make room for the new chapel.

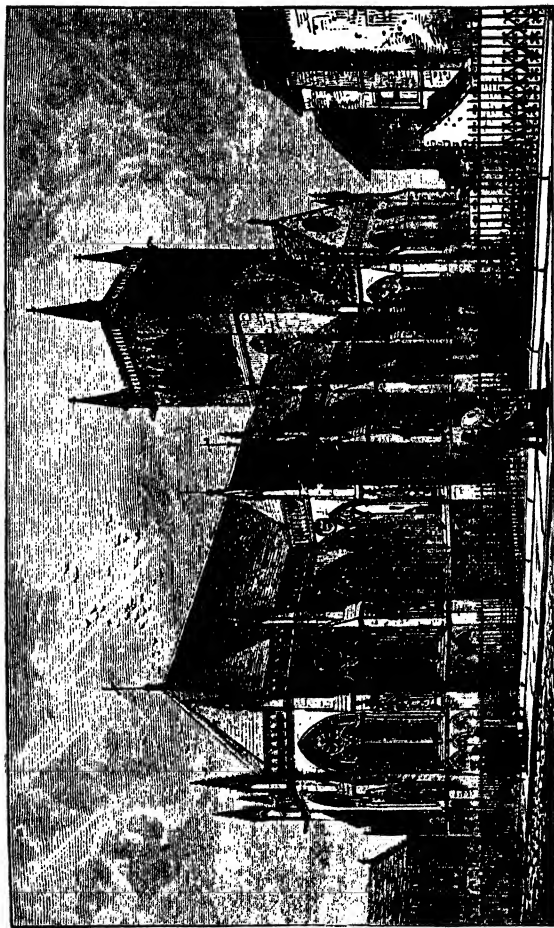
Opposite the gate are the hall, kitchen and butteries, also a passage-way, forming the only access to the other courts, in the usual inconvenient position between the kitchen and the butteries on the one side, and the hall on the other. The statue of the Lady Margaret over the entrance to this passage was put up in place of a sun-dial in 1674.

The Hall. The Hall in 1884 was lengthened at the expense of the Combination Room which was at its north end. Over the latter, originally, was the master's room; and a staircase, as usual, led from it to the hall and to the outside into that which is now the second court. The old bay of the hall has been retained, and a second larger one thrown out near the northern end. It is a spacious room, 108 feet long, with good panel-lining and decorated in good taste. There is a open timber roof with a lantern-turret, beneath which, before the hall was enlarged, stood the charcoal-brazier to heat the room. Over the dais hangs one of the familiar portraits of the Lady Margaret, below which is a badly painted portrait, said to be of Fisher, but unlike the other portraits of him. On the left is John Williams, Archbishop of York, to whom the college is partly indebted for the library, and who was the last prelates who held the great seal of England. On the Western wall are Wordsworth, Professor E. H. Palmer in his Arabian costume, commemorative of the manner in which he lost his life, the late Professor Kennedy by Oules, and Henry Martyn. On the eastern side is Bentley, who, according to tradition, found his way over the College wall to the Mastership of Trinity; and near the entrance is a portrait of Lord Palmerston, taken in 1864.

The south side of the court was re-faced in 1772, after a fire; and the rest of the court, if not the whole of the college, would have suffered (not from fire but from the Italianizing craze then prevalent) the same ill-fate as this part, and as the court of Christ's did, had

not want of funds, which often prevents the carrying out of bad as well as of good purposes, interfered. Wordsworth had in this court his "abiding place or nook secure."

The Chapel. The Chapel, in the early decorated style, by Sir G. Gilbert Scott, built of Ancaster stone, was commenced in 1863 and completed in 1869, at a cost of £60,000. It consists of a transeptal ante-Chapel, with a tower, and a quire separated by a screen of oak, after the fashion of Merton College, Oxford. It is the only example in Cambridge of an ante-Chapel with transepts. Externally it is 193 feet long, 52 broad; the length of the transeptal ante-Chapel, 89 feet; the height to the ridge of roof, 80 feet; to the top of the parapet of tower, 140 feet; to the top of the pinnacles, 163 feet. The statues of the Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher are in niches at the entrance; and the buttresses around bear the statues of eminent members of this and other Colleges. In the interior, the piers which carry the tower are of Ketton stone; those which subdivide the transept arches have shafts of red Peterhead Granite. The other piers have shafts of various marbles (Devonshire, Irish, Serpentine), with abaci of black Devonshire marble. In the choir, which consists of seven bays and a full-sized apse, are ornamental niches supported by marble shafts, with abaci of red marble presented by the late Duke of Devonshire, and containing statues of apostles and evangelists. The floor is of Purbeck and other marbles, and of encaustic tiles. In the north wall is an early English double piscina taken from the corresponding position in the old chapel. The altar is of carved oak, bearing a beautiful slab of Belgian marble weighing a ton and a half. The roof is of high pitch, ornamented with figures—our Lord in majesty at the east end, and on each side a series of prelates and others, as representatives of the eighteen Christian centuries after the first. The five windows in the apse, presented by Earl Powis, contain, in the sex-foils above, half-length figures of Christ in the two on each side, and the Lamb and Banner in the middle one. Below,



S. JOHN'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

are figures in contemplation and scenes from the Passion, Crucifixion and Resurrection. The windows in the sides represent scenes at which St. John was present. Some are memorial windows to deceased fellows,—one, for instance, to the late Professor Selwyn. The west window, representing the "Last Judgment," was given by bachelors and undergraduates. The middle window above it is glazed with fragments of stained glass from the east window of the old chapel. The windows in the north side of the north transept are by Wailes, in memory of Dr. Tatham, master of the College, who died in 1857. That in the east face of this transept, by Hardman, is in memory of Professor Blunt, who died in 1855. The other windows in the chapel, including the fine west window, are by Clayton and Bell. Of the stall-work part was removed from the old chapel and part is new.

The organ, a very fine-toned instrument, enlarged in 1867 by Messrs. Hill, is in a chamber on the north side of the choir.

The foundations of the old chapel, which formed the north side of the first court, and was built about 1516, are seen on the south of the new chapel. They indicate its size and position and the space which has been gained to the court by its removal. On the north side was a chapel built by Fisher (1530) intended for his burial, and entered from the chapel by three arches. These arches—the middle one unaltered, the side ones restored—are placed in the south wall of the south transept of the new chapel. The arms of the see of Rochester—St. Andrew's Cross and a scallop-shell—are in the sinister spandril of each arch, and those of Fisher in the dexter spandril of each of the two side arches. Fisher was beheaded by Henry VIII., and did not reach his intended resting-place, but was probably buried in the Tower of London; and his adversaries erased his arms from the dexter shield in the spandril of the middle and more important arch, and which accordingly presents a blank surface. Fisher was also commemorated in the chapel by the *rebus*—a *fish* and an *ear* of wheat—graven on each of the stalls, and these were

defaced by order of Cromwell. The stone tomb, intended by Fisher for himself, was discovered in 1773, and being placed outside the chapel was destroyed by the weather. The brass tablet on the west face of the south pier of the choir arch was also moved here from the old chapel, and the attempted erasure of the words italicised in the following copy of the inscription is an illustration of the change of religious views which took place after it was written.

Nicolaus metcalfus hui' Collegii
Magister viginti annos quarto die
Julii magistratu excessit : *et vestras*
ad deum *preces vehementer expe*
tit Anno dñi m^o cccc^o xxxvii^o.

A seated statue, by Baily, of Dr. Wood, Master of the College 1815—1839, and Dean of Ely 1820—1839, is near the middle of the west wall; and in the eastern-most of the two arches dividing the tower from the north transept is a monument of Dr. Ashton, one of the executors of the foundress, a co-operator with Fisher and a benefactor of the College, and Archdeacon of York where he was buried. It is a reclining figure dressed in robes and surmounted by a canopy, in the spandrils of which, on each side, is his *rebus*, an *ash* leaf projecting out of a *ton*. Beneath is an enlaced figure—a cadaver—in stone. This monument was removed from a chantry next to Fisher's chantry on the south side of the old chapel.

The Second Court. The Second Court was built 1595-1620, chiefly at the cost of Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury; Ralph Symons being the architect, who was also the architect of Sidney and Emmanuel, and of the great court of Trinity. It is a fine and uniform piece of brickwork, somewhat after the style of the first court, but surmounted with gables; and it has not been desecrated by restorers, having undergone no alteration. There is a large western gateway with turret-staircases and a statue of the Countess in a niche over the arch. An observatory existed over this gateway from 1765 to 1859. An oriel window in the middle of the

first story on either side of the court adds to the good architectural effect of this much-admired court.

The "Tower Staircase." In the north-east corner of the court is the "Tower-Staircase" which led to the master's room, and which, with the approach to it, having the portcullis over the doorway, was, as before noticed, part of the building of the first court. Symons raised this tower and placed, for uniformity, a corresponding tower in the opposite or south-east corner.

Gallery. The first floor on the north side of the Court was occupied originally by a handsome Gallery, with ornamental ceiling in plaster, 148 feet long. At the one end it communicated with the Hall and Master's rooms, and at the other end it extended over the present Library-staircase and the ante-room to the Library, quite up to the door of the Library. This gallery was gradually, in great part, absorbed into the Master's Lodge. It is interesting to observe, as an illustration of one of the changes that have taken place in Colleges, that this Lodge, commencing, as we have seen, in a room over the Combination Room, in the angle of the two courts, (to which was connected a panelled room with an oriel window looking into the first court) had extended eastward in the first court by absorbing the ante-Chapel, and then had spread westward along the gallery, so as to occupy a large part of the north side of the second court. Finally, a spacious residence was built, in 1864, outside the college, and the panelling and oriel window of the room just mentioned were placed in it.

One part of the alterations of 1864 consisted in removing the partitions between the rooms used as the lodge; and so a great part of the gallery was opened up again, and a Combination Room, 93 feet long was made. This is approached from the second court by the original entrance to the Master's rooms. Charles II. dined in the gallery in 1681. The plaster-work of the ceiling was executed in 1600. The original panel-work for the most part remains. There are portraits of the Lady

Margaret, supposed to be an original, of Dr. Parr, Sir John Herschel, Bishop Selwyn, Professor Adams, Wilberforce, and others.

The Third Court. The north side of the Third Court is occupied by the Library, a handsome building in Jacobean Gothic style, with a large bay projecting towards the river.

The Library. It was built chiefly by the aid of Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, subsequently Archbishop of York. The access to it is by a large staircase at the north-west corner of the second court, which was made partly by curtailing the "gallery." Over the door are carved the arms of the Bishop and of the see of Lincoln. The room is 110 by 30 feet, has a fine dark oak ceiling, with richly-carved bookcases of the same wood, at right angles to the walls, in the spaces between the windows. In the panels at the ends of the cases are still the lists of the books formerly on the shelves. It is a very handsome room: quite a model college library. It was completed about 1630. A new catalogue is being made. It contains about 50,000 volumes, various autograph letters and many valuable books and 400 MSS. Among others are a musical Mass, said to have been composed by Henry VIII., an Irish psalter of about 800, with very singular drawings and illuminations, a series of editions of the Prayer Book, a Antiphonarium (probably Spanish) of about 1500, mentioned by Evelyn as a "vast old song book." The library also contains a copy on vellum of Cranmer's Bible; this translation of the Bible was set on foot by Cranmer and was printed under Coverdale's superintendence, partly in Paris, partly in London, and was finished in 1539. It was a revision of Tyndale's, and from its size was called the "Great Bible"; and it marks an epoch in the history of the English version, inasmuch as it had the *imprimatur* of Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, who had been one of the foremost in condemning Tyndale's version. It was published with the license of the king, who, by his royal proclamation, commanded that the "Great Bible" should be set up in every Church, in a place where it might conveniently be read by the people; and, in 1540,

in compliance with this injunction, six copies of it were set up by Bishop Bonner in St. Paul's Cathedral.¹ Two copies only are known to have been printed on vellum, one for Henry VIII., the other for his vicar-general, Thomas Cromwell, who took much part in the matter, being very intimate with Cranmer, and one of his objects being to destroy the authority of the Pope. The latter copy is supposed to have come into the possession of the College from the library of Bishop Williams; and it is commonly called "Cromwell's Bible." It is one of the finest of existing vellum books and is filled with paintings supposed to be by Holbein. In 1858 the rooms on the ground-floor were added to the library and connected with it by a spiral staircase. Here is a plaster cast (the sculptor's model) of the celebrated statue of Wilberforce, by Joseph, in Westminster Abbey.

A building on the north side of this court (and approached from it, of red brick with stone facings) has recently been erected chiefly for lecture rooms.

The south and west sides of the third court, built about fifty years after the library, are in quite different style,—more classical. The south side presents, however, a fine gabled west front to the river. There is a cloister on the west side; and from it a covered bridge, sometimes called the "Bridge of Sighs," from some resemblance to the bridge of that name at Venice,

The Fourth or New Court. leads over the river to the Fourth or New Court. This court was built in 1826, by Rickman and Hutchinson, in late perpendicular style. It is a lofty building of stone, having a massive central portico surmounted by a lantern; and the upper windows give charming views of the College grounds and of Trinity College beyond. A cloister and screen, with a handsome gateway, opens into the grounds from the southern side. Fish ponds, in which Loggan represents men fishing, formed part of the site, and the foundations were consequently laid

¹ *Commentary on the Revised Version of the New Testament*, by W. G. Humphry, B.D.

with much difficulty and expense. A substructure of vaulted cellars was added so as to render the ground floor perfectly dry.

The beautiful STONE BRIDGE to the south of the Bridge of Sighs was built, in 1696, in the place of a wooden bridge which existed here; and the gateway close to it, with eagles upon its piers, was erected in 1712.

*The Master's
Lodge.*

The Master's Lodge, built in 1865, by Sir G. G. Scott, who also lengthened the hall about the same time, stands apart in grounds on the north side of the College, and is best seen from the covered Bridge. It is approached from the north side of the second court, but has its main entrance from Bridge Street. A prominent feature in its front is the carved oriel window—resembling that over the door of the Lodge at Christ's—which was the oriel of the master's room that, as before mentioned, looked into the first court. It is a spacious house with large entrance hall, dining, and drawing rooms on the ground floor,



and contains several portraits—among which are one of the foundress, reputed to be by Holbein, one of Queen

Elizabeth, one of Lord Chancellor Cecil, Lord Burleigh, also one of Mary Queen of Scots.

The College Walks appear to have been laid out in 1682. The Wilderness and *College Walks*. Bowling-green were enclosed in 1688, many of the trees having been planted fifty years previously. Some of the finest of the trees have died or been blown down, but enough remain to give great beauty to the scene. The trees in the Wilderness were so planted as to represent the ground-plan of a church. A good cricket ground and racquet court are on the opposite side of the road.

Dr. William Gilbert, born at Colchester 1540, the discoverer of Magnetism and Electricity, Physician to Queen Elizabeth, President of the College of Physicians, and member of that Society which developed under Charles II. into the Royal Society, was a Fellow of the College.

Roger Ascham, the great treasurer Cecil, Ben Jonson, Bishop Stillingfleet, Thomas Baker (whose history of the College has been published by Professor Mayor, fellow of the College), Bentley, afterwards Master of Trinity, Dr. Heberden, Rowland Hill, Kirke White, Henry Martyn, Wilberforce, Wordsworth, Lord Palmerston, and the Selwyns were also members of the College.

There are in this College fifty-six fellowships; sixty foundation scholarships of £50 *per annum* and upwards; nine sizarships of £35 *per annum*; and many exhibitions and prizes.



ST. MARY MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

THERE stood formerly on the site of this College, a house or college, established in 1428, by the Abbot of Croyland, on land granted by Henry VI., in consequence of an application made by the Abbot of Croyland that monks of the Benedictine order, or "black monks," might have opportunities of studying Canon Law and Holy Scripture in the University, similar to those enjoyed by other religious orders who had hostles or manses of their own, instead of lodging in the town as they had hitherto done. It appears that Pope Benedict directed, in 1337, that every convent of the order of St. Benedict should send to the University one out of every twenty of its monks, with a pension; and, according to the account given by Dr. Caius, different monasteries built different parts of this hostel. Thus, Ely built one chamber, Walden another, and Ramsey a third. The King's grant consisted of only two small messuages; but additional pieces of ground and fish-ponds lying behind were subsequently obtained. Tradition travels further back and assigns the spot to the Croyland monks, who are said to have come from Cottenham, in 1110, for the purpose of giving instruction in Cambridge (page 57); this tradition, if true, would make it the source from which the University sprang. The house was first called "Monks Hostel;" afterwards "Buckingham College," in honour of Henry Stafford, second Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded by Richard III. in 1483, and who began the building in brick.

On the suppression of the monasteries "Monks Hostel" passed to the crown as part of the possessions of Croyland Abbey, but was soon afterwards re-founded as "St. Mary Magdalen" College by Thomas, Lord Audley, Chancellor of England, who obtained a grant

and letters patent from Henry VIII. in 1542; and the name of this College, as frequently pronounced *Maudlin*, is by some supposed to be traceable to the surname of the founder ("M-Audley-n"); but it is more likely a corruption from "Magdalene," as in the case of the college of the same name at Oxford. Lord Audley came in for a share of monastery lands, including the site and precincts of the Abbey of Walden, which as already mentioned, had taken a part in building the College; and he was created Lord Audley of Walden. The Audley End House, thirteen miles from Cambridge, was built by his grandson, Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk (1603 to 1616), on the site of the Abbey of Walden,¹ and it was the most splendid mansion of the time. It was sold to Charles II., and was for a time the residence of William III. The greater part of it has been pulled down; a fine mansion, however, still remains, belonging to Lord Braybrooke, who, by virtue of that possession, appoints the master of this College.

Subsequently the ground on the north of the College, bounded by Bridge Street and Chesterton Road, was obtained by purchase and bequest.

Part of the College was erected by the Duke of Norfolk, who shared the fate of the other Dukes concerned in the building by dying on the scaffold (1572), and part by Sir Christopher Wray, Lord Chief Justice of England; but the structure has been so disguised by cement that it is impossible to determine the ages of its several parts.

The exterior of the College has recently been greatly improved under the direction of Mr. Penrose; and the houses between it and the river having been cleared away, and the space laid out as a garden, it presents an open and picturesque south front of brick, with stone facings. The western side, next the street, was also re-faced, after its old style, in 1880. The front of the court was, and the interior still is, covered with cement. Over the gateway, on the inner side, are the Neville Arms, with the motto "*ne vile velis*."

¹ The town was called *Saffron Walden* from the extensive cultivation in the neighbourhood of the plant, which was formerly much used in cookery and much grown in the east of England.

The Hall. The Hall, opposite the entrance, was built by Edward Stafford, last Duke of Buckingham, who had the same fate as his father Henry, being beheaded in 1521. It was re-wainscotted and ceiled in 1714; and the flight of stairs on either side of the south end, leading to the COMBINATION ROOM, was then made. The bell-turret and the lantern or l'ouvre (*l'ouvert*), and some of the other features represented by Loggan, were probably removed at this time. The royal arms, flanked by those of Lord Audley and other benefactors, are over the dais; and beneath them are portraits of Thomas Audley (1542), a copy of that at Audley End by Holbein, of Sir Christopher Wray (1587), who built part of the court, and of Edward Stafford. Among other portraits in the hall is one of Pepys, by Sir Peter Lely.

The Chapel. The chapel on the north side of the court was built not later than 1483. A complete restoration was carried out between 1847 and 1851; the old oak roof was opened out, the stalls and other fittings made to correspond with it, and the east window was filled with stained glass by Hardman. An Elizabethan doorway was found near the east end, communicating with the hall; and in the east end, behind the panelling, were remains of four richly decorated canopies, *fac similes* of which are placed in the walls. The rooms on the west of the chapel, which formed the drawing room and dining room of the

The Library. master's lodge, are now the Library. Previously the books were in a room over the chapel.

The LODGE also extended northward into a small building, which has been converted into rooms, and which is approached from the street by an old doorway, formerly an entrance to the lodge. This building was cut off from the court when the carriage way to the new lodge was made. The new lodge of brick, in plain Elizabethan style, was built, in 1835, in the grounds of the College. This innovation of detaching the master's lodge from the building of the College has been followed

in St. John's, Pembroke and St. Catharine's. It had, it is true, a sort of precedent in the occupation of the house in Trumpington Street as the lodge for Peterhouse.

Pepys's library. The handsome stone building beyond the hall, the date of which is about 1688, contains the BIBLIOTHECA PEPYSIANA.

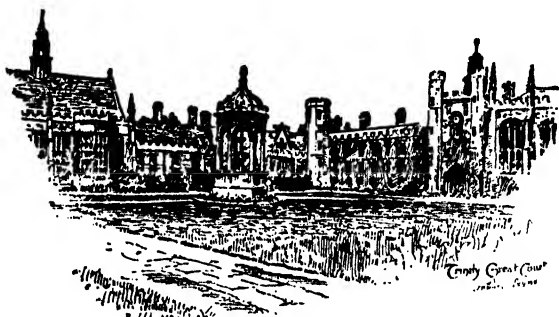
Samuel Pepys, who was a member of this College and had a warm affection for it, bequeathed to it, in 1698, his library, containing his famous diary and other curious MSS., including Henry VIII.'s love letters to Anne Boleyn, also Sir Francis Drake's 'Pocket Tables,' with his autograph, and printed books by Caxton, &c. Henry's letters begin, "Sweet darling," and are generally signed "with the hand that I would were yours." The diary is in cypher, and attracted the attention of the late master of the College, whose uncle, Lord Granville, furnished the key.

The inscription, "*Mens cujusque is est quisque*" (briefly, in English, "The mind's the man,"), the motto of Pepys, together with his arms, with the date 1724, are to be seen on the west front of the building. The date denotes the period of the acquisition of the library. Pepys desired that his library should occupy a "faire room, wholly and solely appropriated to it and no other book mixt therein." When it first came it was in the large room lighted by five windows in front. It is now in a room at the back of this building. Most of the books are in the little mahogany carved bookcases in which he placed them. Pepys was born in 1632, either in London or Huntingdonshire, and was educated at Huntingdon, though his father was a citizen of London and a tailor. When an undergraduate at Magdalene he was solemnly admonished for "having been scandalously overserved with drink the night before." He began his diary June 1st, 1659, when clerk of the exchequer. It extended over ten eventful years, and gives a graphic description of the great fire of London, and some incidents and thoughts which were probably not intended for publication. He became secretary to the Admiralty, and was president of the Royal Society in 1684.

On the north side of the College garden is a terrace, which was part of the southern rampart of the Roman town.

Cranmer was a reader at this College when living with his wife at the Dolphin Inn. Archbishops Grindal and Usher were members of the College.





TRINITY COLLEGE.

TRINITY COLLEGE is the noblest institution of the kind in the kingdom, if not in the world, and the one which has done more than any other to advance knowledge, to quicken intellect, and to raise the standard of education in the country. Here Bacon, Newton, Bentley, Dryden, Cowley, Pearson, Barrow, Byron, Porson, Macaulay, Tennyson, Whewell, Peacock, Sedgwick, Munro, Lightfoot, and a long list of philosophers and poets, of peers, prelates, and statesmen, worked and played at the time when work and play can best be done. There are now above 600 undergraduates on the boards of the College, nearly all in residence.

The College was founded by Henry VIII., in 1546, in a style fitting the views of the Grand Monarque who, whatever were his faults, was a learned, diligent, and accomplished man, and a patron of literature, more so than most of those who are bred to the Church, which he is said to have been, during the life of his elder brother Arthur, with a view to his becoming Archbishop of Canterbury. The College was founded, it

may be, as some concession to conscience and to Cranmer, as well as some compensation to the Church and to learning for the monastic spoliation the King had brought about. His own statement is, that he founded it "To the glory of God and advantage of the realm, for the promotion of science, philosophy and liberal arts, and theology for all time to endure;" and, further, "to the glory and honour of Almighty God, and of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, for increase and strengthening of Christianity, extirpation of error, development and perpetuation of religion, cultivation of study in all departments of learning, knowledge of languages, education of youth in piety, virtue, self-restraint and knowledge, charity towards the poor, and relief to the afflicted and distressed." Rarely have such good and wise and liberal intentions been so well carried out; and after three centuries and a half the promise of their further fulfilment is as great as ever.

Good as these intentions were, and great as has been their result, we must not suppose that the prodigal, though very able, Monarch drew from his own exchequer, or particularly inconvenienced himself in founding his college. He took the easier and, in itself, not unwise course of fusing together nine educational establishments, together with the lanes that separated them, which existed upon the present site of Trinity, and raised in their place a large and powerful institution.

Of these establishments, KING'S HALL, which occupied the northern part of the site, where the Great Gate, Chapel, Bowling Green, and Master's Lodge now stand, was the principal; and King's Hall Lane ran along its south side from the High street to the river, where was a small Hythe or landing place.

KING'S HALL had its origin in 1326 for the maintenance of scholars in the University by Edward II.; but a definite habitation was not provided for them until 1336, when Edward III. bought for them the house and grounds of Robert de Croyland. In subsequent years adjoining houses were bought and the buildings reconstructed in collegiate or quadrangular form in

1420. The scholars used the Churches of All Saints (which stood till recently in the open space opposite Trinity and St. John's) and St. Mary, till the time of Edward IV., when a chapel was built, where the present chapel now stands.

Next in size to King's Hall, and having somewhat the advantage in age, was MICHAEL HOUSE, which stood where is now the south-west corner of the Great Court. It was founded to St. Michael, and also to the Holy and Undivided Trinity (which name has been perpetuated in the present College), by Hervey de Stanton, in 1324. He bought a house here for scholars; and gradually a hall and chambers grew up, the Church of St. Michael serving for religious services.

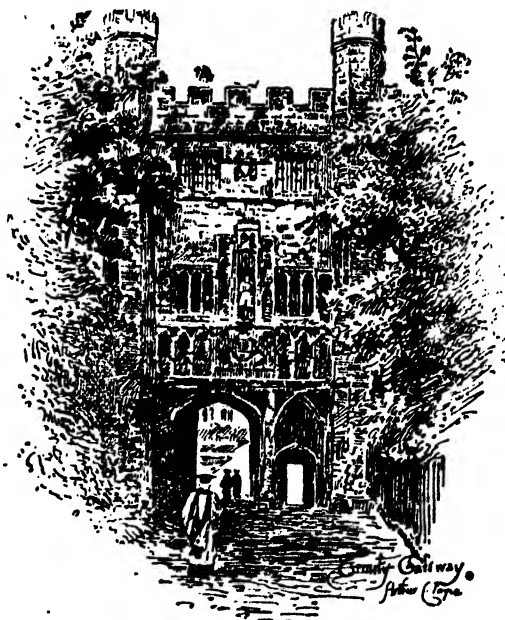
PHYSWICK HOSTEL, also a considerable house, founded by William Physwick, a Bedell of the University, extended along Trinity Lane, on the east of Michael House, separated from it by *Foule Lane* which ran from the present Trinity Lane northward to King's Hall; and ST. KATHARINE'S HOSTEL was at the corner between Trinity Lane and Trinity Street. TYLER HOSTEL was in Trinity Street, and the others occupied positions not clearly defined.

To the possessions of these Halls and Hostels, Henry added others, obtained from dissolved monasteries, "and compounded thereout one fine College, the stateliest and most uniform in Christendom." His death soon after prevented the prosecution of his plans by himself. The statutes were issued by Edward VI. It is not a little remarkable that Mary strenuously exerted herself to carry out the design and largely increased the endowments; and Elizabeth showed great interest in the College. Thus, although education had hitherto been, and, indeed, still was, closely associated with the Church, yet the currents, of feeling of the period, so strongly opposed on ecclesiastical matters, flowed together in promoting the advance of this great educational institution; and the College throughout its history has well acted up to the spirit in which it was founded, and has largely contributed to that emancipation of learning from theological bias, which it was its heritage to promote.

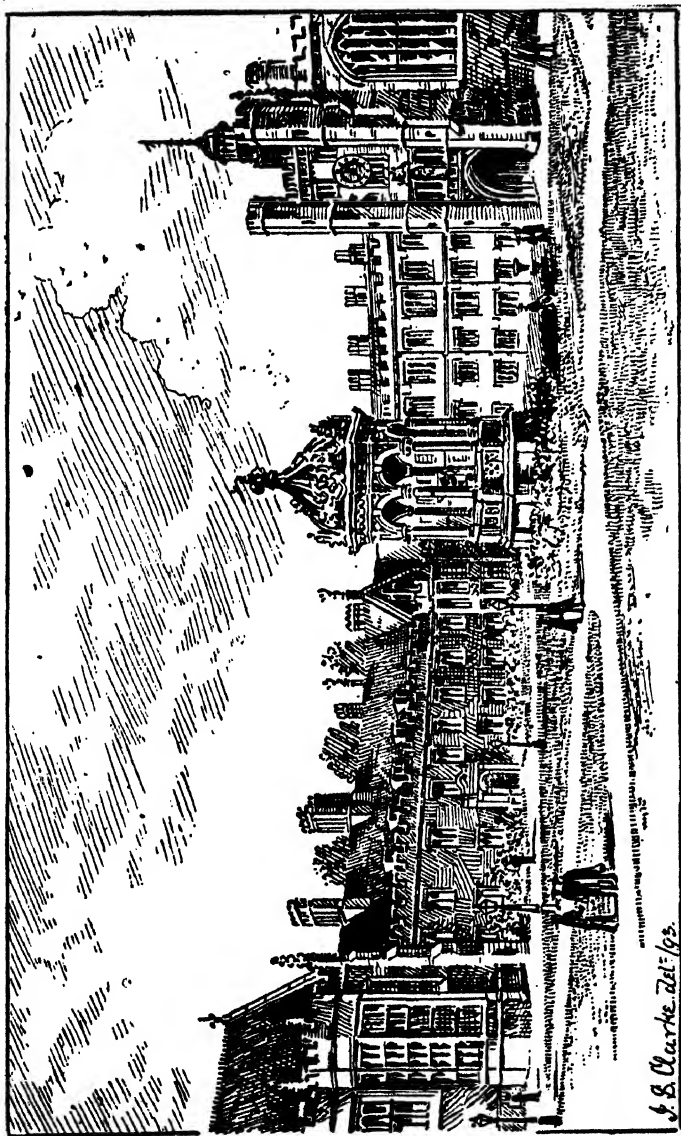
To proceed to an account of the College, as at present.

*Entrance
Gateway.*

The grand entrance gateway, or "The King's Gateway," with two floors and four turrets, has the unusual arrangement of a large gate and a small gate side-by-side, separated by a stone pier. On the exterior is the statue of Henry VIII., and beneath it the arms of Edward III. in the middle, and those of the Black Prince, John of Gaunt, and his four other sons. On the side next the court are the statues of James I., his



Queen (Anne of Denmark) and Prince Charles. The wooden vaulting underneath, springing from stone groining, was made at the expense of Dr. Whewell, and



TRINITY GREAT COURT.

is ornamented with shields, bearing the arms of the Masters of the College. Above the archway are rooms. On the top was an Observatory, which was erected in the mastership of Dr. Bentley (1700—42), and removed in 1797. This gateway was begun in 1519, as the entrance gate, from the High Street, to the enlarged King's Hall, and was the last addition to that Hall. It was added to and improved by Neville, in 1604. The two inner towers serve for stairs; and are, as usual in these gateways, larger than the two outer. The southwest one contains a staircase, and the others contain closets connected with the rooms. The brick-work of which they are composed probably indicates that funds fell short during the work. The façade of the College facing the street, between the gateway and the chapel, was altered into its present form, in 1855, according to a plan prepared by Mr. Salvin. On the southern side of the gate the College is hidden by the houses in Trinity Street.

THE GREAT COURT, occupying an area of two acres and six perches, or more than 90,000 square feet, and measuring 334 feet by 288 feet, exceeds Wolsey's Court in Christ Church, Oxford, by more than 1,000 square feet, and is, therefore, larger than any other court in either University. Its size, and the comparative lowness of the buildings and their variety, rescue it from the objections of confinement and monotony usually incidental to closed quadrangles, and impart to it a sense of openness and grandeur.

The Chapel. The chapel, on the eastern part of the northern side, was begun in 1556, on the site of the Chapel of King's Hall, and was constructed chiefly out of the materials of that chapel, and of materials derived from Grey Friar's house in Sidney Street, from Ramsey Abbey in Huntingdonshire, and other religious houses. It is a spacious, plain perpendicular Tudor-Gothic structure, was begun by Queen Mary, and was completed by Elizabeth in or about 1564, as may be seen by the inscription on the east gable. It is 210 feet long and 50 feet high. The wood-work in the interior, with the organ-gallery and

the organ, and the canopy or baldacchino¹ at the east end, were placed here during the mastership of Bentley, between 1706 and 1722. Previous to this there was a space between the altar and the east end, which was probably used for burials. The carving over the stalls, attributed to Gibbons, is probably by Woodward. In 1870 the organ was moved two bays further westward, to give additional space in the choir, stained glass was placed in the windows, representing divines of the Christian Church and many former eminent members of the College, and the whole was richly and tastefully decorated. The decoration on the roof represents the hymn of creation, the praises of the different elements of nature, and the representatives of humanity leading up to the manifestation of Divine Glory (*Revelation* iv.); and the panels and the wall spaces on the sides are filled with various religious subjects. The entrance porch from the court was added at the same time; and the organ, which had been built by Father Smith, and was already one of the finest in the country, was enlarged and in great measure rebuilt, by Messrs. Hills. In the place of honour in the ante-chapel is the celebrated statue of Newton "*qui genus humanum ingenio superavit.*" It was given, in 1775, by Dr. Robert Smith, Master of the college, and is one of Roubiliac's most successful works. Indeed, it was regarded by Chantry as the noblest of all our English statues. The philosopher has on a Master of Arts' gown, holds a prism in his hand, and is meditating upon the rays of light. Statues of Bacon by Weeks, of Barrow by Noble, and of Macaulay and Whewell by Woolner, are also here. Among the busts on the walls is one of Porson by Chantry, and one of Lock by Roubiliac.

On the west of the Chapel, and blocking its west window, is a large GATEWAY, with four turrets and the Royal Arms, and a statue of Edward III., inscribed, *Tertius Edwardus fama supra athera notus*. This gateway, called "King Edward's Tower," was commenced in

¹ See footnote p. 47.

1426, and it was the first gateway-tower erected in Cambridge. Previously to that the entrance to a college was merely an arched gateway as still seen at Pembroke. It originally stood where the sun-dial in front of it now is, and it formed the entrance to King's Hall from Foule lane, which extended from St. Michael's lane, now Trinity lane, between Michael House and Physwick Hostel, to King's Hall. Its position was shifted and the statue was added when the court was completed by Nevile (1602). The ill-fitting of some of the stones in the window-joints and other parts show that the work was done rather carelessly, without due attention to the marking and adjustment of the stones. The clock with the dial and chimes were put up in 1726. The upper story of this side of the court between the gateway and the Master's Lodge was formerly occupied by the Library, which communicated with the Lodge through the turret at the north-west corner of the court, and was entered by this turret. The Library was moved to Wren's building in Nevile's court and this storey was converted into rooms, which were for many years occupied by the honoured and beloved Adam Sedgwick. Subsequently they were decorated and occupied by the eminent latin scholar, Hugh Munro.

The Master's Lodge. The Master's Lodge, opposite the entrance gateway, and entered by a Jacobean porch, is partly on the site of the Lodge of King's Hall. The northern part, containing the dining-room and large drawing-room, was added by Nevile. The dining-room, with the oriel window, is a spacious room on the north of the entrance hall. Over it is the drawing-room with a carved ceiling of plaster-work, and a chimney-piece with the arms and supporters of Queen Elizabeth, supposed to have been put up in her reign. To the north of this room are three rooms, which are usually occupied by Royal personages during their visits; and beneath them are the rooms occupied by the Judges of Assize. The turret-staircase at the north-west corner of the great court communicates with the lodge, and

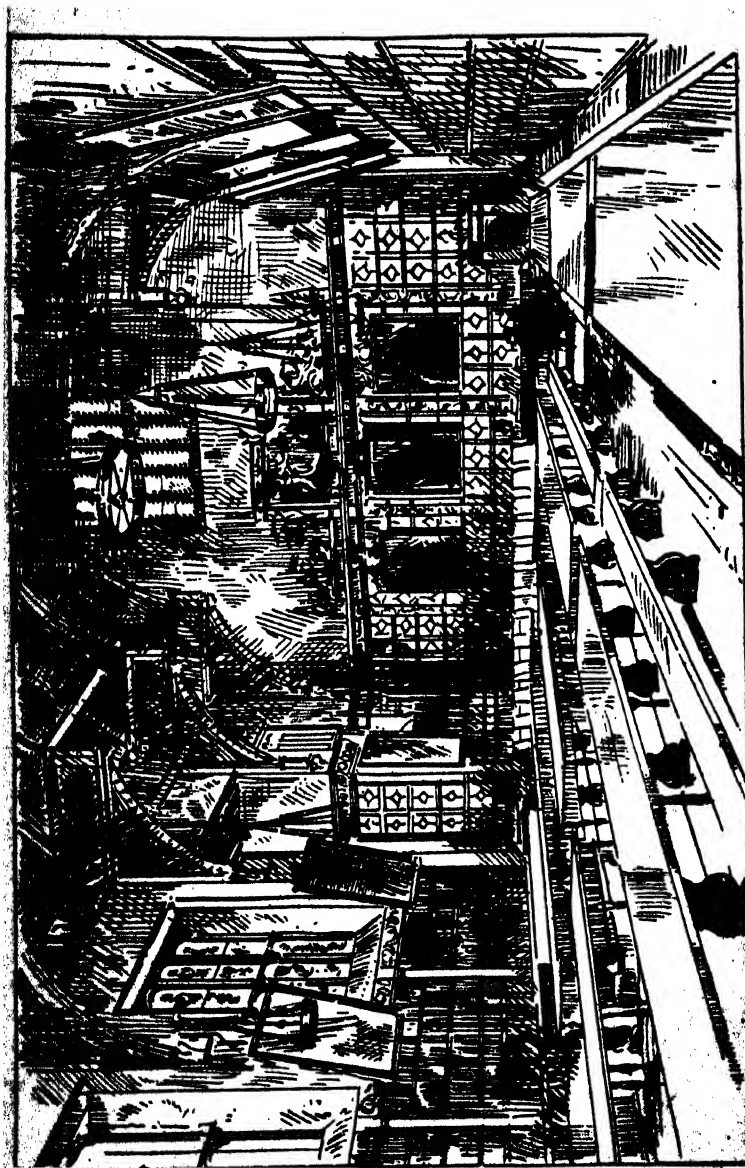
so gave the Master an access to the library, which, as we have seen, formerly occupied the north range of the court. The drawing-room has been supposed to have served as the "comedy-room," and to have been intended for the exhibition of plays which the statute prescribed should be given at Christmas for the entertainment of the undergraduates. Mr. Clark's investigations, however, led him to the conclusion that the comedy-room was a spacious apartment at the end of a range of buildings running out from the western side of the Lodge, of which that part only which abuts on the Lodge has been preserved. The Lodge was altered by Bentley (1700), a classical facade was given to it, and the handsome staircase was made. These alterations, especially the last, being regarded as unnecessary, were among the sources of contention and acrimonious writing during the turbulent period in which the high-handed and self-willed Bentley was Master of the College. At the commencement of the Mastership of Dr. Whewell, in 1842, the front was restored to its Gothic character, and a polygonal oriel was built on the same site as the semicircular oriel which had been erected by Nevile. This was effected partly through the liberality of Mr. Beresford Hope, who gave £1,000 for the purpose, Salvin being the architect. The inscription on the bay—*Munificentia fultus Alex. J. B. Hope generosi hisce ædibus antiquam speciem restituit W. Whewell Mag. Collegii 1843*—gave rise to a parody on "The House that Jack built," which began as follows:—

"This is the House that Hope built.
This is the Master, rude and rough,
Who lives in the House that Hope built.
These are the Seniors, greedy and gruff,
Who toady the Master, rude and rough,
Who lives in the House that Hope built."

To this must be added, in which all who knew that Master will agree, that if there were anything in his external manner to justify the epithets here given, it was more than counterbalanced by, indeed sank into insignificance before, the real kindness of heart and the true nobility and liberality of character which he evinced, to say nothing of his vast range of knowledge and power

of mind. The western oriel of the dining-room was rebuilt in the same year by the College. The Lodge contains many portraits, of which the most interesting are those of Queen Elizabeth in richly-ornamented dress with huge sleeves, a ruff, &c.; of Henry VIII.; Queen Mary; Sir Isaac Newton, by Thornhill; Cardinals Wolsey and Pole; Archbishops Bancroft, Laud, Parker and Whitgift; also of Bacon, Coke and Scaliger. The last is attributed to Paul Veronese. In the Entrance Hall is a statue of Edward VI., given by Dr. Robert Smith. This Lodge is usually occupied by the Royal Family during their visits, and has been thus honoured by most of our Sovereigns since the foundation of the College. James I. and Prince Charles were here in 1614, and Queen Victoria in 1843 and 1847; certain rooms are, as just mentioned, occupied by the judges when they are here on circuit. There is a garden behind the lodge.

The Hall. The Hall, celebrated for the hospitality shown in it, as well as for the learning of those who dispense it, is a noble, well-proportioned building, one of the finest banqueting rooms in England, 100 feet by 46 and 56 feet high. It was built by Nevile, in 1604, of nearly the same dimensions, and after the pattern, of the Middle Temple Hall, this being selected after an examination of various halls in London. In some of its features, as the roof and the bay windows, it is an improvement upon the pattern. It has been little altered, and is much admired. Beneath the elegant lantern, in the middle of the Hall, till lately, stood a large open brazier with a charcoal fire to warm the room. The grand oriel window on each side of the dais, the fine open timber roof, the oak panelling, with the quaintly carved Renaissance screen crowded with visitors looking down upon the scene; the pictures of the great men of the past upon the walls, the distinguished members of the University, in scarlet and black robes, on the dais: the well-furnished tables, with closely packed rows of blue gowns beside them: and the surplined choir in the middle chanting the grace—all combine, on high days, to give the most striking example



of a festive collegiate hall that can be seen. The doorway from the north end into the Lodge is said to have been made for the convenience of James I. during his visit to the College in 1616, but probably existed earlier for the convenience of the Master. There is a small window, or rather a panel which opens, over-looking the Hall from the Lodge. Professor Willis says "The small windows which overlooked the hall in some colleges were evidently borrowed from the domestic halls where the apartments of the family were frequently provided with openings from which the lord could see what was going on in the hall below without being observed." This appears to have been the first hall built complete with screen and wainscoting. In 1866 the interior of the Hall was renovated, the dais widened, and the gas chandeliers added; the electric light has since been introduced. On the wall to the east of the dais is the charming painting, by Reynolds, of the Duke of Gloucester when he was six years of age. Opposite to it is the portrait of the late Master, Dr. Thomson, by Herkomer; and the walls are hung around with portraits of men of renown of the College—Newton in the place of honour, with Bacon and Barrow on either side and the Royal arms above him. On the side walls are Bentley, Coke, Cowley, Dryden, Ray, Spelman and others.

There is a large CELLAR beneath the Hall (made about 1750). The fungus, which is occasionally found in cellars, and which is named from its ragged appearance *Rhacodium cellulare*, grows luxuriantly in this cellar; and the KITCHEN, also built by Nevile (1605), where cooking for so large a number is daily carried on, chiefly by means of gas, are well worth a visit.

The Combination Rooms. The Combination Rooms, in the larger of which are portraits of the Marquis of Granby, by Reynolds, the Duke of Gloucester, by Opie, and other pictures, are on the first floor on the south of the Hall. This part was refaced in 1771, by Essex, who added to his other defacements of the University the substitution of this ugly exterior

for the picturesque frontage and oriel of the old Hall of Michael House, which are represented by Loggan.

*The Queen's
Gateway.*

The Queen's Gateway, in the middle of the south side of the Court, which stands where was formerly the entrance to Foulle Lane, was built (1597) by Nevile. It is to some extent a copy of Edward the Third's gateway on the opposite side of the court. The statue in the central niche represents Queen Elizabeth. In the first floor is the muniment room.

*The Stone
Fountain.*

Another work of the same master of the College is the Stone Fountain in the middle of the court, which is an exquisite specimen of Renaissance work. It is surmounted by an ogee-shaped open dome, capped by a lion, with a richly carved parapet, and supported by eight round arches. It was erected in 1602, and it was found necessary to rebuilt it in 1716. The supply of water is derived from a spring, two miles off, which is indicated, and covered, by a little stone building of considerable antiquity in a field beyond the Observatory on the Madingley Road. From this point the water is brought in a subterraneous leaden pipe which passes beneath the wilderness of St. John's and the river, then near the north side of Nevile's Court and under the oriels of the Hall. The same conduit-pipe supplies the tap on the outside of the great gate. It formerly supplied the convent of the Franciscans, where Sidney College now stands. It was purchased by the convent about 1327; and pieces of ground two feet in breadth were purchased of various proprietors along its whole length, so as to secure the right to lay down a pipe and repair it when required. It passed along what was then the King's Lane, in front of King's Hall, and which was a few feet to the north of the present fountain. Certain rights over the pipe here were obtained for King's Hall in the time of Henry VI. Subsequently Henry VIII. made over to his College of Trinity all the rights appertaining to the conduit and the pipe, together with the institutions—the Franciscan convent and King's Hall—to which these rights had belonged. The right to open the ground

along its whole length for the purposes of repair was acted upon in 1842, when the leaden pipe, which had existed from the time when it was first laid down in the reign of Edward III., was replaced by a new one.

The remainder of the great court is used as rooms, of which those on the first storey, to the north of the great gate, were occupied by Newton from 1679 to 1696, and latterly by Lightfoot, the late bishop of Durham, and those immediately under them by Thackeray. Macaulay had the ground-floor rooms next the Chapel. Upon the flagged pathway running from the door of these rooms along the south side of the Chapel he used to walk, to and fro, book in hand, morning after morning; and "there, if anywhere," his biographer says, "his dear shade must linger."

To the taste, energy, and munificence of Dr Nevile, who was Master from 1563 to 1615, and was also Dean of Canterbury, Trinity is indebted, not only for the works already mentioned, viz., the Hall, the Kitchen, the Fountain, the enlargement of the Lodge, and the addition to the Gateway, but also for the general arrangements of the Great Court, as we now see it. He called in the aid of Ralph Symons, the architect of the second court of S. John's, and cleared away a quantity of old structures, rebuilding King Edward's Gateway, in its present position, next the Chapel, and erecting the chief parts of the northern and southern sides of the quadrangle, together with the Queen's Gateway and the southern part of the eastern side. The block between the Chapel and the Gateway, in which may be noticed the deeply recessed windows and the pointed arches of the entrance doorways, is the oldest part of the Court, and formed part of King's Hall. That on the southern side of the gateway, and nearest to it, is somewhat more recent, and the entrance arches become flatter as they approach the southern side of the court. The remainder of the court is chiefly of Nevile's time. About the middle of the last century the walls were stuccoed, with the exception of the south side and the clock tower. A passage near the south end of the east side leads to lecture-rooms, which were built in 1833;

and a passage near King Edward's Tower leads to the bowling-green, which was the garden of King's Hall, and was made into a bowling-green in 1648.

To the same Master, aided in all probability by the same good architect, is due the second, *Second or "Cloister" Court.* or "Cloister," or "Nevile" Court. which consists, on the north and south sides, of buildings in two floors, over the cloister, and supported on the inner side on Renaissance arches. There were originally only three compartments, each containing four arches, the two compartments next to the Library having been erected when the position of that building had been determined. Loggan represents the Court, in 1681, ornamented with pilasters and finished with gables; but these were cleared away and superseded by the present balustrade, in 1755, when the court was repaired under the superintendence of Essex. Another illustration of the predominance of a particular architectural taste in a particular period, and of the tendency to render the work of a former period subservient to it, is furnished by the defacement of the west side of the hall by a Doric screen and pediment put up as a sort of set-off to the Library, which might well have been allowed to stand upon its own merits, without any such assistance. The court was covered over and floored, and converted into a ball-room on the occasion of a visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales shortly after their marriage.

The western side of the quadrangle is formed by the *Library.* Library. This noble classical building (open to strangers from 2 to 3) was erected by subscription, and begun during the Mastership of Isaac Barrow, the foundation stone having been laid 26th February, 1676, and the building occupied twelve years. Mr. Isaac Newton contributed £40. Wren was the architect, and his services were gratuitous. Beneath, is a spacious piazza with Doric columns, which connects the north and south cloisters of the court, giving in all a promenade

an eighth of a mile long, which is fully appreciated in rainy weather. Above, on the elevation facing the court, are attached columns of the Ionic order. This elevation is enriched with festoons and various other devices, and is surmounted by a handsome balustrade, on the four middle piers of which are emblematical statues of Divinity, Law, Physic, and Mathematics, by Gabriel Cibber; and in the middle arch below we are reminded of the great library of Alexandria by a bas-relief of Ptolemy Philadelphus, the founder of that library, receiving the Septuagint from the Jewish translators. The western elevation is plain. The general design is thought by Willis to have been borrowed from that of the library of St. Mark, at Venice, built by Sansovino in 1536. The good, bold iron-work of the gates leading to the "backs" deserves attention. The Library-room is approached by a marble staircase at the north end, and is by far the most striking of all the libraries in Cambridge. Indeed, the elegance of its proportions, its black and white marble floor, the Corinthian pilasters and rich cornice upon its walls; the ceiling, moulded a few years ago, after a design made for that purpose by Wren, and which had been preserved in the Library; the handsome cases and cabinets, of which the older ones were designed by Wren himself, and their valuable contents, give it a beauty and an interest which is scarcely surpassed by any room of the kind. It is 194 feet long by 42 feet broad, and 38 feet high. The west window, of glaring stained glass, by Peckitt, of York, from a design by Cipriani, full of anachronisms, represents Alma Mater presenting Newton, who it will be remembered died in 1727, in his eighty-fifth year, to George III.; while Bacon, who was born 1561, and died 1626, sits beneath in his Chancellor's robes, with pen and book ready to record the reward which, in the form of a laurel chaplet, the King is about to bestow upon Newton. On handsome pedestals on either side of the room, are busts of former members of the College. Ten of these, marked (R) in the list beneath, are by Roubiliac, in his best style. Those marked (W) are by Woolner.

WEST SIDE.

- (R.) Ray.
 Lord Lyndhurst.
 (W.) Alfred Tennyson.
 James Turin.
 (W.) Trotter.
 Robert Smith, Master.
 (W.) Robert Leslie Ellis.
 (R.) Baron Trevor.
 (R.) Coke, Lord Justice.
 (W.) Monro.
 (Bailey) Whewell.
 (W.) William Clark, Professor
 of Anatomy.
 (R.) Barrow, Master.
 (R.) Newton.

EAST SIDE.

- (R.) Willoughby.
 Sir Wm. Bolland, Chancellor
 of the Exchequer.
 (W.) Adam Sedgwick, Prof. of
 Geology.
 Anthony Shepherd, Plumian
 Professor.
 (W.) J. Mitchell Kemble (Saxon
 Scholar).
 Roger Cotes.
 (Henry Wiles) Prof. Cayley.
 (R.) Baron Whitworth.
 (R.) Sir Robert Cotton.
 (W.) W. G. Clark, Public Orator.
 (W.) Julius Hare.
 Bp. Thirlwell.
 (R.) Dr. Bentley.
 (R.) Bacon, Lord Chancellor.

The book-cases and the shelves between them extend up to the windows, and are of Norway oak. To prevent the weight of the cases bearing too heavily upon the floor, which rests upon a wide span, between the side piers and middle row of columns in the piazza beneath, a strong iron bar is affixed to each outer pier-wall, above, and passes obliquely, downwards and inwards, through each case to its lowest part; so that the cases to some extent, hang upon, or are slung from, the outer stone piers. The cases are ornamented with crests, flowers, &c., carved in linewood, by the skilled hand of Grinling Gibbons; and they bear the busts of renowned authors of ancient times on the left side, and of those of modern times on the right.

The arrangement of windows and book-cases is such as to light the latter unusually well, without a shadow being thrown upon any part.

There are about 90,000 volumes, of which 1,900 are manuscripts. Of these, the one of greatest general interest is a volume containing several of the poems of Milton, in his own handwriting. It includes the first rough notes of "Paradise Lost," which show it to have been first planned as a drama; some pages are in the

writing of his amanuensis. The contents of this volume were given by Milton's representatives to Sir Henry Puckering, *alias* Newton, and have passed, with his other books to the library. They were collected and bound together in 1736. The following may also be mentioned: a copy on vellum of the Sarum Missal, of 1,500, probably the finest in existence; the Codex Augiensis of S. Paul's Epistles; four MSS. of Wycliff's Version of the Bible; the Canterbury Psalter; the book of a monk named Eadwin, of about the end of the eleventh century, adorned with illustrations which excited the admiration of Mr. Ruskin; a Persian MS. of 1430, on the Education of Princes, in which the game of Polo and the hunting of wild beasts form two of the illustrations; many autograph letters and other MSS. by Newton, Bentley, and Porson, and one by Byron, stated therein by himself to be the first letter he ever wrote. In 1779 Mr. Capell gave his Shakespeare collections, including one of the richest sets of quartos in existence. This collection was used as the basis of the Cambridge edition of Shakespeare lately issued by two members of the College. An exceedingly precious collection, rich in early-printed Greek books and choice Aldines, came by the bequest of Dr. Raine, in 1831. In 1863, Rev. W. Grylls bequeathed his rare and choice books, steadily collected through a long life. Among these are a large number of early printed books, as many as 400 of them having been printed in the fifteenth century; and the existence, at the present time, in one collection, of so large a number thus early printed, is an illustration of the rapidity with which printing spread, and the extent to which it was carried on, soon after its invention. Besides these, there are in the library five of Caxton's books, and a variety of other literary treasures.

Foremost among other treasures is the exquisite statue of Byron seated on the ruins of Athens, meditating, as we may suppose, the last Canto of Childe Harold. In the right hand he holds to the mouth a long pencil, which is part of the same block of marble as the rest of the statue; and in

the left is a book. The owl of Athens is on one side of the pedestal, the Griffin and Lyre on the other. In front is one of these beautiful emblematical bas-reliefs in which the sculptor excelled, and which is interpreted by the sub-librarian, Mr. White, who has deep interest in, and great knowledge of, the contents of this splendid room, to represent the genius of poetry tuning a lyre to the ebbing of the waves. This statue, the fund for which was raised by subscription after Byron's death, and which was executed by Thorwoldson, who was then in Rome, having been twice refused admission to Westminster Abbey by the authorities, was offered to Trinity College, where Byron had been educated. It 'possesses,' in the words of one who daily looks at it, 'a wonderful charm which familiarity best tends to increase.'

An additional room built along the north side of Nevile Court, estimated to accommodate 80,000 volumes, is nearly completed.

*Relics of
Newton.*

In the library are a globe and a telescope said to have been Newton's, a cast of his face, taken after his death and used by Roubiliac in making the statue in the chapel; also a portrait of him by Vanderbank, taken a few months before his death, which took place March 20th, 1727, when he was at the age of 85. The date of the picture is approximately fixed by the fact that the third edition of the Principia, published within two years of his death, lies open before him showing a diagram which did not appear in the first and second editions. The portrait of him in the Combination Room, by the same painter, was taken when he was 83.

The statue, in the niche at the end of the room, of Charles Seymour, the proud Duke of Somerset, for fifty years Chancellor of the University, was attributed to Rysbrack, till Mr. J. W. Clark found a record in the College books of payment made to Grinling Gibbons for it:—A large collection of medals includes all the coronation medals from the time of Charles I., when they were first instituted:—A collection of bank notes includes one of Steyning Bank, for twopence;—A collection of coins includes the 'Rose Ryal,' or

'sovereign' of Queen Elizabeth, one of the most handsome coins ever struck in England, which was of the value of thirty shillings, being equal to two of the nobles of Edward III.; it is eclipsed, however, in value by the five guinea gold piece of George II., of which there is a proof specimen in the Cabinet. There is also the rare example of a proof half-penny of Queen Anne, in which the obverse and the reverse are the same; and there are coins dating 400 before Christ. Altogether they form a very valuable, interesting, and increasing collection. In addition to these may be mentioned a collection of Anglo-Saxon implements and ornaments, found lately in a field near Orwell; one of the original speaking trumpets invented by Samuel Newland in 1671; and there are many other interesting objects. Till lately the collection was rendered still more miscellaneous by the presence of a human skeleton; also by one of the largest calculi known to have been taken from a human bladder, and other specimens. These have been transferred to their more appropriate place in the Medical Museum of the University.

The New Court. The New Court, or as it was intended to be called, the King's Court, because George IV. contributed £1,000 towards it, was commenced in 1823, Wilkins being the architect. It is in the Gothic style, similar to that in which he built the new parts of Corpus and of King's, and contains 110 sets of rooms. Though much fault may be found with the buildings, they are at least equal to most of the designs of the architects who succeeded him. The west side of this court, which is of Ketton stone, is one of his best productions. The remainder, unfortunately, is faced with stucco, this being done to lessen the expense¹.

¹ Tennyson, though a member of Trinity, did not keep in College, but in rooms at 55, Corpus Buildings. His friend Hallam had rooms in the middle staircase on the south side of the new court. Byron kept in the north side of Neville Court on the first floor of the middle staircase, in the set of rooms on the west or library side of the staircase. His bear, the "new friend who was to sit for a fellowship," was not kept in the College, but at a stable in the Rose Yard.

Further particulars respecting Byron in Cambridge, and many other points of interest relating to this College will be found in Clark's *Descriptive and Historical Notes of Cambridge*.

"*Bishop's Hostel.*" The plain structure on the west of the new court, near the Jacobean gateway into Trinity lane, is called "*Bishop's Hostel*," because it was built by Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield, in the time of Charles II. (1670), and the name was substituted for Garrett Hostel, which formerly occupied this site and gave the name '*Garrett (or Gerard's) Hostel*' to the lane between Trinity College and Trinity Hall, leading to the bridge over the river. The Bishop directed the proceeds of the rooms to be applied to the purchase of books for the Library. He also left a number of books to the College, in each of which is the wholesome motto: "*Serve God and be cheerful.*" A building of red brick giving some additional rooms has recently been erected between the Bishop's Hostel and the New Court, in the situation formerly occupied by the Fellows' stables. This abolition of the stables here and in most other Colleges is a reminder of one of the changes in the direction of economy which have taken place of late years, of which some are to be attributed to the matrimonial permission by the statutes, and some to the reduction of dividends consequent on agricultural depression. Moreover, bicycles and tricycles are having their turn as substitutes for horses.

The Master's Court. The Master's Court, on the side of Trinity Street opposite the great gateway, in modern Gothic, by Salvin, was built between 1859 and 1861, entirely at the expense of the late Master, Dr. Whewell, who purchased the valuable site and houses upon it for this purpose, expending a sum of not less than £100,000, and thus evincing, as he did in many other ways, his deep interest in the College. It bears the inscription "*paci sacrum*," and the rents are directed by his will to be applied to the endowment of a professorship and scholarships in International Law. There are two courts; and the well-like character of the first exhibits in an unusually depressing manner the disadvantages attendant upon the closed quadrangles.

Bridge. The three-arched Bridge over the river, by Essex, built in 1766, gives one of the most charming views at the 'backs.' The ground

beyond was obtained from the town in 1613, by exchange for Parker's piece, which formerly belonged to the College (p. 49). The Gate at the west end of the avenue of limes, which is a fine specimen of iron-work, and was one of the appendages to the noble mansion of Horseheath Hall, pulled down in 1777, was given, in 1733, by the Hon. Henry Bromley, of Horseheath, M.P. for the County. The avenue of limes between the gate and the river, and many trees in the quadrangle were planted in 1671. The limes between the bridge and the college were planted in 1716; and the elms beyond the gates in 1560. The plane trees outside the avenue, for the purpose of replacing it and those outside the gates were planted in 1873.

The Fellows' Garden. The Fellows' Garden (or "Round about," from the round-about walk in it) on the opposite side of the road, was purchased from the University in 1871, having been leased to the College from the beginning of the century. It abounds in fine trees, and is tastefully laid out. The avenue of elms in continuation of the avenue in the walks was planted by Dr. Whewell.

There are sixty fellowships: seventy-four scholarships, £100 *per annum*; sixteen sizarships, £80.

There are also many exhibitions and prizes.



EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

THIS College, "the Protestant and religious foundation of Emmanuel College" as it is styled in the Bidding Prayer, was founded in 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay, who was an ardent adherent to the reformed religion, a native of Chelmsford and student of Christ's College, and, subsequently, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth. It was placed on the site of the house of the Dominican, or "black friars," who settled here in 1240. They were dispossessed by Henry VIII., and the site was granted to Edward Elrington, of whose heirs it was purchased by Sir Walter Mildmay. Queen Elizabeth granted a charter dated June 10, 1584. It empowered Sir Walter Mildmay, his heirs and assigns "for the propagation of the pure Gospel of Christ and in praise and honour of Almighty God to erect, form, and establish for all time and endow a certain College of sacred theology, the sciences, philosophy, and good arts, such college to be called the College of Emmanuel." The intentions of the founder seem to have been carried out, for in 1629, Laud speaks of the College as a nursery of puritanism; and when about the year 1629 men "for conscience sake" left this country to form New England, Emmanuel sent forth a goodly contingent. Foremost was John Harvard, the founder of Harvard University. By the aid of Ralph Symons, the conventual building was converted into the College, which had a mediæval character with gables till 1716, when the southern range was rebuilt as we now see it. The front was similarly treated by Essex in 1769. There are two quadrangles of unequal size, the larger one is entered from the street, and the smaller one is on the north of it. The latter opened into Emmanuel Lane, and, formerly, the main entrance to the College was here; the quadrangle was completed by building on the north side in 1823.

Hall. The Hall is on the site of the Friars' Church. It contains a portrait, formerly supposed to be of the founder, over the dais; and one of Dr. Samuel Parr in the COMBINATION ROOM which is on the east of the Hall. There are portraits of the founder, of Sir Wolstan Dixie, of Harold Browne, Bishop of Winchester, and of Professor Hort.

Library. The Library (about 20,000 volumes) is said to have been the refectory of the Convent; and it at one time served as the College Chapel. It stands north and south, which would be in accordance with puritanical views; and in Dillingham's life of Chaderton, who was a fellow student of Sir Walter Mildmay, at Christ's College, and nominated by him the first Master of the College, is the following anecdote: "During a visit of James I. to the College, in 1615, someone remarked to the king that the chapel did not stand east and west; Chaderton observed that he had been informed that the same might be said of the Royal Chapel at Whitehall; the king replied that the Almighty would always hear the prayers of the upright and devout, irrespective of points of the compass, 'and so, my learned friend,' he added, 'I beg that you will include me in your prayers.'" The tombstone of this Chaderton (who was the first Master), at the entrance to the chapel, relates that he died in 1640, at the age of 103. The Library contains a folio MS. of Wickcliffe's translation of the Bible, and also a quarto MS. of his New Testament (of the former there are only twelve extant); a Hebrew MS. of the Old Testament of the 13th century, purchased by Bishop Bedell, at Venice, in the reign of Charles I., besides a large number of MSS. It includes a great portion of Archbishop Sancroft's printed library.

Chapel. The present chapel, due to the energy of Sancroft, who became Master in 1662, and afterwards (1678) Archbishop of Canterbury, was built between 1668 and 1678, from Sir Christopher Wren's designs. The wood-work in the interior was given by Archbishop Sancroft; and the altar-painting, representing the return of the Prodigal Son, by Giacomo

Amiconi, was given by a fellow commoner. The cloister along the western front of the chapel, like that at Peterhouse, connects the chapel with the sides of the quadrangle, and permits the free ventilation of the court. Over it is a gallery, now used as a picture-gallery, which was probably in imitation of the galleries in the older colleges; it contains a remarkable collection of portraits, among others those of Sir Walter Mildmay and Archbishop Sancroft, and one of Ralph Symons, the architect, who did so much for this College and for Trinity and St. John's Colleges. There are also portraits attributed to Gainsborough and Romney. It is connected with the Master's lodge, which stands on the north-east of the College, is approached from Emmanuel Lane, and was built in 1875, Blomfield being the architect.

Old Building. The Old Building, called also the "brick building," in mediæval style, to the south-east of the quadrangle, was erected in 1633. It contains chambers in three floors and garrets. A path through the ground at the back of the College, and beside the pond, in which are usually some swans, leads to the fellows' garden, which is extensive and well-planted. The finest elm in Cambridge is here, also a fine plane tree. There is a bath in it, supplied from Hobson's conduit, which is much used by members of the College. There is also a garden at the south-west corner of the College, with a large pond, which is held by one of the fellows, whose rooms open to it. In the

Hostel. eastern part of the College grounds a Hostel has been recently built in which the students live somewhat more in common than is usual in Colleges, and at a less cost. It is under the supervision of a tutor, who resides in a house adjacent which at one time served as a lodge for the Master. That it has proved successful may be inferred from the fact that a considerable addition is being made to it.

The Founder's Cup, which appears at the College feasts, is a richly-ornamented silver-gilt cup, of tazza form, with cover, attributed to Cellini.

John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, New England, was, as has been already said, a member of this

College. He died in 1638. Cudworth, who was successively Master of Clare and Christ's Colleges, Sir William Temple, and Samuel Parr, were also members of the College.

There are thirteen fellowships; twenty-two scholarships, two open to competition before entrance; four sizarships; besides other exhibitions and prizes.



FOUNDER'S
CUP.

EMMANUEL
COLL.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE

WAS founded by the bequest of Frances Sidney, relict of the third Earl of Sussex, in 1595, on the site of the house of the Franciscan or Grey friars, who settled here about 1240. The house was suppressed in 1538, and the site was granted to Trinity College by Henry VIII. It was sold by that College to the executors of the Countess under an order by Queen Elizabeth; but Sidney College still pays an annual rent-charge of £13 6s. 8d. to Trinity College. The object of the foundation, as stated in the letters patent by Queen Elizabeth, was "the education of young men and others in piety, virtue, discipline, letters, and science, to the common use and advantage of the Church of Christ, our kingdom and our subjects." "The heroic and incomparable" Sir Philip Sidney was the nephew of the foundress. The foundation of the College was laid in 1596. Ralph Symonds was the architect. It was of red brick with stone facings in Elizabethan style, though a plain structure, as represented by Loggan. A second court was soon after added in similar style. Symon's good Elizabethan work was ruined, many alterations were made, and the present pseudo-gothic exterior with a covering of cement was given at the beginning of this century, Sir Jeffrey Wyatville being the architect. The entrance-gateway was made in the block forming the division between the two courts, so as to open into both. The MASTER'S LODGE and the HALL are on the east side of the NORTH COURT, both being entered by a porch projecting into the court. There is a large garden behind the lodge.

A handsome red-brick building with stone facings (by Pearson) has recently been erected, with cloisters, between the Hall and Jesus Lane. It contains rooms for fellows and students, and a Combination Room. Near this is a CHEMICAL LABORATORY much used by students of this and other Colleges.

On the east side of the south court are the CHAPEL and the LIBRARY. The Library communicates with the Master's lodge at the north end, and, at the south, with a gallery of the chapel, which is appropriated to the Master's family. It contains a good collection of books printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including a unique copy of the "York Pie," (*Pica sive directorium Eboracense*), dated 1509, which contains rubrical directions for all the services of the church. Among other valuable manuscripts is an English or Saxon Pontifical of the tenth century, which, from the occurrence of the name of Cuthbert in it, is probably a Durham Pontifical. As an illustration of the manner in which treasures of this kind are sometimes long concealed in libraries, it may be mentioned that this MS. is bound up with MSS. relating to Birds, in a volume entitled *De Natura Avium*. It was discovered only lately by one of the fellows. The fellows' garden is on the north-east side of the College.

Oliver Cromwell entered this College as a fellow commoner April 23rd, 1616, two days before his seventeenth birthday, and on the day of Shakespeare's death. He left in 1617, without taking a degree, in consequence, it is thought, of his father's death, and of the duties which devolved upon him in connection with the family property. He was a native of Huntingdonshire, and represented the town of Huntingdon in 1628. He was made a freeman of the town of Cambridge in 1639, and represented it in the two Parliaments of 1640, was elected high steward of the town in 1652, and held the office till his death. He was probably attracted to Sidney College from the circumstances that the Montagu family, which, with his own, were the chief landholders in Huntingdonshire, were benefactors to the College. He may also have been influenced by the fact that Dr. Warde, the Master, was so far a puritan that he afterwards incurred the disapproval of Laud, and was also a strict disciplinarian, so that the College under his rule was distinguished above others for correctness of its manners. There is a valuable and celebrated

drawing, in crayon, of Cromwell, by Samuel Cooper, in the Master's Lodge. Thomas Fuller, the author of many excellent works, and among others of the *History of the University of Cambridge* from the commencement to 1634, of the quaint attractive style of which several specimens have been given in this little book, was a member of Sidney College, as were also Archbishop Bramhall, and John Sterne, the founder and first president of the College of Surgeons in Ireland.

A handsome silver-gilt ewer and basin, 1606, so well shaped and finely wrought that it is attributed to Cellini, but bearing the English Hall mark of 1610, and an English maker's mark (A. P. Humphry, *Art Journal*, 1883), was presented by Sir John Harrington, an executor of the foundress; and a plain quart tankard (1706) was given by Ralph Cromwell, a fellow commoner.

There are ten fellowships; twenty-four scholarships. Besides these there are exhibitions and prizes.



- Ewer & Basin - Sidney Coll. -

DOWNING COLLEGE.

THIS College was founded by the will of Sir George Downing, of Gamlingay Park, who had been a member of Clare College. He left his property, in default of issue, to be devoted to the foundation of a College in the University, to be called Downing College. After much litigation the validity of the will was established, and a plot of ground called St. Thomas Leys, then lying quite outside the town, was purchased, and the building, of Ketton stone, but very plain, in the middle of a spacious and beautiful plot of ground, was commenced in 1807, after designs by Wilkins. The east and west sides only have been completed. The southern portions of these with Ionic porches, comprise the Master's Lodge on the east, and the Hall, Combination Room, &c., on the west. A building between these two is to comprise a Chapel and a Library when the plan is completed. The ground for the Chapel was consecrated, and Sir Busick Harwood, Professor of Anatomy and Downing Professor of Medicine, was buried there in 1814. The College was intended chiefly for the encouragement of Law and Medicine; and a professorship of each was instituted besides the mastership, and a professor's lodge occupies the middle of each of the eastern and western blocks. The spacious grounds of the College are now surrounded by the town, which is shut out in the whole circumference by the trees; and they have greatly increased in value. Lensfield Road runs along the south with the Roman Catholic Church, the tower and spire of which shew to great advantage from the College grounds. Tennis Court Road is on the west. On the north is Downing Street, with a footpath leading to the College between an avenue of limes, where the chief entrance to the College was intended to be. At present the carriage entrance is from Regent Street, which lies on the east of the College. The Master's Garden and

the Fellows' Garden are on the southern side of the College.

There are eight fellowships (six restricted to Law and Medicine); ten scholarships.

SELWYN COLLEGE,

SITUATED on the slightly raised ground, west of the town, was opened for the reception of students in October, 1882. It was founded by subscription to commemorate the name and character of the late Bishop Selwyn, "as a distinguished son of the Church of England, as an example of manliness and simplicity of character, and as a great missionary bishop." It is founded upon the basis of the Church of England, is open to all members of the Church of England, and its aim is to encourage simple living, and to develop the christian character in the student. The fixed annual charge, £81 per annum, includes all necessary expenses except candles, washing, and University fees. There are several entrance scholarships and prizes. All the undergraduate members must reside in the College.

The newly-erected buildings are of red brick with Ancaster stone dressings, in the domestic Tudor-Gothic style, by Sir Arthur Blomfield. There are rooms for ninety-four undergraduates. The Chapel is nearly completed and it is hoped that further subscriptions will hasten the completion of the College, giving dining-hall, library, offices and accommodation for many more undergraduates than at present. The site covers about six acres of ground. The College is incorporated by Royal Charter, and has the position of a Public Hostel in the University. The staff at present consists of the Master, the Bursar, Tutors and Lecturers.

' NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

MANY students are now admitted members of the University without being members of a College. They keep terms by residing in Cambridge, with their parents, or in duly licensed lodgings, and are entitled to be matriculated, examined, and admitted

to degrees. They enjoy the same privileges with regard to the library, laboratories, museums, Professors' lectures, and competition for University scholarships, as students who are members of Colleges; moreover, lectures at some of the Colleges, and certain scholarships in the Colleges, are open to them. They are under the superintendence of the Censor, to whom they may apply for advice and direction, and by whom their residence in the University is registered. His office is in a large house (Fitzwilliam Hall), opposite the Fitzwilliam Museum, a good example of the simple brick architecture at the beginning of the last century. In it are library, lecture rooms, and a dining-room for the students.

This revival of University life, independent of College influence and its associated expenses, is an interesting feature in the recent history of the University, and is likely to become of increasing importance as time goes on. The number of students who already avail themselves of it is considerable. If they choose to be economical, they may pass through the University course at a very moderate cost.

PRIVATE HOSTEL.

THE University has power to grant licences to members of the Senate to receive into their houses Students for whose instruction and discipline they are responsible. An institution so formed is called a Private Hostel, and the Students in it are duly registered by the University as members of it and not as members of any college or as non-collegiate Students. There is at present one Private Hostel called Ayerst Hall, which is conducted by the Rev. W. Ayerst. It is a newly-erected building well situated, on the north of the Madingley Road, just outside the town.

RIDLEY HALL,

AT Newnham, close to Cambridge, a handsome building in the Tudor-Gothic style (Luck, the architect), has been recently erected as a theological hall independent of the University, by persons

anxious to maintain the principles of the Reformation. It is intended to provide a residence with tuition in Theology, for graduates intended for Holy Orders, who may prefer to continue their studies in Cambridge, rather than to enter at any of the Theological Colleges in other parts of England. The course of study is intended to embrace all subjects calculated to be of use to intending clergymen, the object being that they should not pass straight from the hurry of University examinations to parish work.

There is a residence for the principal, with rooms for the vice-principal and 21 students and a common room, which serves at present for library, reading room and lecture-room. The dining hall is a handsome room 45 feet by 23 feet, with open timber roof, open panelling, and bay windows towards the front, and with kitchens and offices beneath. A Chapel has recently been added.

CAVENDISH COLLEGE,

SO called from the great interest taken in it by the late Chancellor of the University, the Duke of Devonshire, and the liberal manner in which he contributed to it, is a handsome red-brick building with stone facings, in modern Elizabethan style, situated in an open healthy space beyond the railway bridge on the Hills Road, with a handsome Dining Hall, 84 feet by 40, and a Chapel. It was founded in order to afford special facilities for passing through the University course, and obtaining degrees at a moderate cost and at the earliest practicable age, but being too far from the centre of the University, it did not prove to be successful, and the College and grounds have been sold to the authorities of Homerton College, a Non-conformist Theological College, founded for the purpose of preparing candidates for the ministry.





THE COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

FOR some years women have been admitted to the lectures of several of the Professors; and lectures have been given expressly for women by members of the University and also by women. More recently women have been admitted to the Previous Examinations and the Examinations for the Honour Triposes, under the same conditions as regards residence and standing as are imposed upon men. The opportunities for study in connection with the University thus offered were quickly embraced, not only by residents in the town but by women at a distance, who came to live in Cambridge for the purpose. Soon institutions were founded for their reception, partly upon the model of the Colleges for men.

GIRTON COLLEGE,

COMMENCED fifteen years ago in a hired house at Hitchin. The present handsome red brick building, by Waterhouse, in a commanding and healthy situation, with spacious grounds, on the Huntington Road, in Girton parish, about two mile from the middle of Cambridge, was opened in 1873. It forms three sides of a quadrangle, and now comprises rooms for 116 students, rooms for a mistress, a vice-mistress and lecturers, a lecture room, a handsome library and reading room, a dining hall, a prayer room, and a hospital completely isolated. A considerable addition has recently been made.

The College course occupies three years, *i.e.*, nine terms; and the charge for board, lodging and instruction, which covers the whole of the University and College charges, is £35 per term.

Information respecting the entrance examination and scholarships is supplied by the Secretary.

NEWMHAM HALL,

Of red brick, in Queen Anne style, consists of two buildings, by Champneys. That on the south side, called "South Hall," was erected in 1875. The "North Hall" was begun in 1880; the part of this first built (the eastern block) is called "Sidgwick Hall," and the western part, recently added, is called "Clough Hall," in honour of Miss Clough, the first principal, of whom there is a portrait, by Collier, in the dining hall, the whole forming an elegant well-arranged and well-lighted building. The North and South buildings are now connected by a residence for the principal with an entrance gateway. Accommodation is thus afforded for a Principal, three Vice-Principals, and 140 students, as well as lecture rooms, dining hall, chemical laboratories, library and gymnasium. The charge for board, lodging and tuition, is 25 guineas a term. Women, who live in Cambridge with their parents or guardians, or who are over 30 years of age, and some others, are admitted as out-students on payments of six guineas a term. The usual course of study involves preparation for a Tripos Examination, and residence from nine to twelve terms.

Information respecting entrance, scholarships, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

In this instance, as in the case of Girton College, and indeed in some of the older Colleges, the commencement was a hired house affording board, lodging, and supervision to the students.





ARCHITECTURE.

The remains of the labours of the Romans are confined to the earthwork and roads before-mentioned (p. 2); but most of the subsequent varieties of architecture are represented as follows:—

SAXON, in St. Benedict's Church, and, it may be, in the north-west corner of Little St. Mary's Church.

NORMAN, in the early Norman chancel arch of the old St. Giles' Church (preserved in the new church), in the Round Church and in Jesus College Chapel.

TRANSITION, in Pythagoras' School and Jesus College Chapel.

EARLY ENGLISH, in the chancel and cloisters of Jesus College and in the Abbey Church.

DECORATED, in Little St. Mary's and St. Edward's Churches.

PERPENDICULAR, in King's College Chapel and in Great St. Mary's Church.

RENAISSANCE in second court of Christ's.

ITALIANISED, or debased **GOthic**, in Peterhouse Chapel.

CORINTHIAN and **COMPOSITE**, in Clare College Chapel, the Senate House and the Fitzwilliam Museum.

Other classical styles, by Wren, in Trinity Library and Pembroke and Emmanuel Chapels. Besides these are many varieties of domestic and other styles in the several collegiate and university buildings.

The surrounding district presents a greater display of ancient Church-architecture than any corresponding area in the country. Ely Cathedral alone furnishes a

tolerably complete series of good examples of the several styles which prevailed from the eleventh century to the sixteenth.

The several ARCHITECTS are represented as follows :—
ALAN DE WALSINGHAM, in Little St. Mary's Church, though this is not certain.

BISHOP ALCOCK, in Jesus College and in Great St. Mary's, the tower of the latter being designed by John Warren.

RALPH SYMONS, in the Great Court of Trinity, in the second court of St. John's and in Emmanuel.

JOHN of Padua is named, but with little probability, for the second Court of Caius.

GIBBS, in the Senate House, and in the Fellows' Building forming the west side of King's.

INIGO JONES, in the Fellows' building on the east of the second court of Christ's.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, in the Library of Trinity, in the Chapel of Pembroke, and in the Chapel of Emmanuel.

COCKERELL, in the northern wing of the University Library.

BASEVI, in the Fitzwilliam Museum.

WILKINS, in the southern side and the screen of King's, in Corpus, in the New Court of Trinity and in Downing.

RICKMAN, in the new court of St. John's.

BLORE, in the Pitt Press.

SIR G. GILBERT SCOTT, in S. John's Chapel, in the south wing of the University Library, and in the south west part of King's, the reredos and the west portal of Great St. Mary's Church.

GILBERT SCOTT, jun., in the restoration of the Hall and south side of Peterhouse, and of the first court of Pembroke, also in the new building facing Pembroke Street.

SALVIN, in the Hall of Caius, in the northern part of the east front of Trinity Hall, in the Master's hostel of Trinity and in the New Museums.

WATERHOUSE, in the first Court of Caius, in the northern and eastern building of Jesus, in the southern part

of the front of Trinity Hall, in the Hall, the Library and the Master's Lodge of Pembroke, in the Union Society's House, in Girton College, and also in Foster's Bank in Sidney Street.

SIR DIGBY WYATT, in Addenbrooke's Hospital.

PECK, in the new part of the Guildhall.

PENROSE, in the restoration of the south and west front of Magdalene, in the new western wing of the University Library, and in the new building in Sidney College.

W. M. FAWCETT, in the Cavendish Laboratory, in the Physiological Laboratory, in the facing of the side next the court of the northern wing, and the Master's Lodge of St. Catherine's College, the Syndicate Buildings, and in the Perse School.

GILES AND GOUGH, in Cavendish College.

BLOMFIELD, in Selwyn College.

CURWEN, in the Leys School.

CHAMPNEYS, in the Divinity School and Newnham Hall.

GRAYSON and OLDE, in the new building at Trinity Hall.

LUCK, in Ridley Hall.



THE BOAT RACES AND COLOURS OF COLLEGE CREWS.

Boat Races take place in Cambridge every Term between the various College Crews upon the river, about a mile East of the town—the winning post is a few yards this side of the railway bridge.

The Boat Houses are situated on the banks of the river, which runs behind (to the North of) Jesus College. Some of the largest Colleges have their own Boat Houses, and the University Boat House was built as a memento of Mr. J. H. D. Goldie (of S. John's College), who did much for Cambridge rowing whilst he was "up." Most of the Crews, however, are provided for by the Boat Builders, chief amongst whom are Messrs. J. Foster, Logan, Rutt, Strange, Winter, and Waites.

It is a pleasant walk along the river banks from the Boat Houses to the "Long Reach," but it is far more picturesque beyond the "Long Reach."

The Cambridge University Crew, which rows against Oxford every year, is selected from the best oarsmen in the University.

The Colour of the University is light blue, and it is of course considered a great honour for a man to "get his blue," either as one of the University Crew, the Cricket or Football Team, or other representative player for the University.

The origin of the University Colour is thus described in an interesting little book, entitled *The Cam and Cambridge Rowing*, by H. Armytage. "It was in 1836 that Cambridge first adopted light blue. They were on the point of pushing off, when somebody remarked that the boat had no colour on the bow. . . . At the last moment the late Mr. R. N. Phillips, of Christ's. . . ran on to a haberdasher's close by, and asked for a piece of Eton blue ribbon, a silk. . . . The crew adopted it *con amore*."

The following are the Colours worn by the College Crews:—

S. Peter's—Blue and White.

Clare—Black and Yellow.

Pembroke—Light & Dark Blue.

Gonville and Caius—Black and
Light Blue.

Trinity Hall—Black and White.

Corpus Christi—Cherry & White.

King's—Violet and White.

Queens—Green and Black.

S. Catharine's—White & Claret.

Jesus—Red and Black.

Christ's—Dark Blue and White.

S. John's (Lady Margaret)—

Scarlet.

Magdalene—Indigo & Lavender.

Trinity { 1st Trinity—Dark Blue.

3rd Trinity—White and
Dark Blue.

Emmanuel—Cerulean & Dark Blue.

Sidney—Dark Blue and Crimson.

Downing—Black and Magenta.

Cavendish—Chocolate and Blue.

Selwyn—Dark Red & Old Gold.

Fitzwilliam Hall (Non-Collegiate)

—Orange and Dark Blue.

The Boat Show takes place each year after the races in the Easter Term, and consists in all the Boats and Crews which have taken part in the races being placed alongside each other in the river at the back of King's College. The Crews stand up in their Boats, holding their oars perpendicularly, and, lustily cheering each other, pass round the loving cup. It is a pretty sight, and there is generally a good deal of fun before the show is over.

